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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Passage of Judicial Salary Bill.

Bills Read in Place.

Petition for State Board of Health.

Support of Pauper Hospital Patients.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 24, 1874.

SENATE.

The Judicial Salary bill was reconsidered, and occupied nearly all the morning session, with attempts to amend, but was finally passed without change—yeas, 19; nays, 9.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. White, To authorize the Councils of boroughs to regulate the collection of taxes.

Mr. Dill, To facilitate the transfers of stocks and loans.

HOUSE.

Mr. Newmyer presented the memorial of the Allegheny County Medical Society, praying for a State Board of Health.

Messrs. Young and Christy presented petitions against the repeal of Local Option.

Mr. Christy read in place a bill authorizing the managers of hospitals to collect expenses from poor districts for caring for and burying pauper patients.

The supplement to the act relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed finally.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 23, 1874.

This has been a field-day in legislation. The Senate met in no very amiable humor, and after passing two bills to which there was no objection, several bills heretofore postponed came up on second reading, on the orders. The first of these was Senate bill No. 91, entitled "An act for the better collection of debts in Pennsylvania." It authorized creditors to cite into court debtors against whom executions have been issued and returned *nulla bona*, and compel them to state what had become of their property. A fierce discussion ensued, but the first section fell, yeas 5, nays 25, and the wonder was that a bill with so few friends could stir up such a fuss.

The next snag encountered was Senate bill No. 94, to authorize clergymen and magistrates to administer oaths to the parties and attending witnesses to a marriage, as to the fact whether the parties to be married are of age or not, and imposing penalties for false swearing. Under the present law, clergymen and magistrates cannot marry minors without the consent from the parents, and this act was intended to substitute the admission of the parties on the certificate. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Fitch and Wallace, but the vote on the first section resulted, yeas 14, nays 15, and the bill fell.

The next victim was a bill "to create a State Board of Health, for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases." The idea of this bill was a good one, but the Senate was in its savage mood, and the first section fell, yeas 12, nays 12. This was snag No. 3.

Snag No. 4 was Mr. McClure's bill "to provide for the organization of a uniform police in the cities of the Commonwealth." This bill authorized the appointment by the Councils of each city of four Police Commissioners, two of each party, the Mayor being the fifth. Mr. McClure advocated the bill on the ground that it would relieve the Mayors of the cities from the onerous duties of examining the applications of persons who desired appointments on the police force.

Messrs. Davis and Lamon both opposed it on the ground that it was not desired or wanted, and that no petitions or memorials had been presented asking for its passage.

On agreeing to the first section, the yeas were 16 and the nays 13, so the bill fell. Thus four bills in succession were sent out of existence.

The following bills passed finally:

For the protection of fish.

To provide for the writ of error in the Supreme Court in certain criminal cases.

To authorize the counties, cities, towns or townships of this State, respectively, to enter into contracts with railroad companies, whose roads enter their limits, whereby said companies may relocate, change or elevate their roads, and for that purpose the said authorities shall have power to do all such acts as may be necessary and proper to effectually carry out such contracts, and any such contracts made by any railroad company or companies as aforesaid, with said authorities or either of them, are hereby fully ratified and confirmed.

The bill from the House, fixing the salaries of judges, came up on second reading, and the discussion upon it lasted all the rest of the morning session, and all the afternoon.

It was early apparent that there was a very decided majority of the Senate against any increase of judicial salaries, yet the friends of an increase seemed determined to fight every inch of ground. The result was a debate and a struggle more exciting than any we have yet had.

The pending question was on Mr. McClure's amendment, increasing the salaries of the Supreme Judges to $8,000; Philadelphia Judges, $7,000; Allegheny $6,000; and the Judges in the rest of the State $5,000. The bill, as it passed the House, gave the Supreme Judges $7,000, Philadelphia and Allegheny $5,000, and the other Judges $4,000. The bill as reported by the Senate committee gave the Philadelphia and Allegheny Judges $6,000.

At first, Mr. McClure called for a division of the question, so as to take the vote first on giving the Supreme Judges $8,000; but he withdrew that call, and insisted on a vote on his proposition as a whole. After a long debate, the vote was taken—yeas 10, nays 22. This second decisive blow but Mr. McClure moved a reconsideration, for the purpose of urging a strong appeal for increase, and the Senate refused to reconsider—yeas 11, nays 20. Mr. McClure then moved to make the salary of the superior Judges $7,000, but this fared no better. It was rejected, without a call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. Dill then moved to strike out "six" and insert "five thousand" as the salary of Philadelphia and Allegheny Judges. Amendments to this amendment were offered in swift succession and were voted down as fast as offered. One was to give the Philadelphia judges $7,000; lost; another to make the salaries of Philadelphia and Allegheny judges $5,500; lost; and another to make it $4,000, which was also lost. Dill's amendment was then adopted, 22 to 12.

Mr. Cooper moved to make the salary of the country judges $5,000 instead of $4,000. Lost, 10 to 21. Another proposition to make it $4,500 failed by a similar vote; and then Mr. McClure tried another dodge. He proposed to pay the President Judges of Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Northampton, Lehigh, Dauphin, Chester, Lancaster, Schuylkill and Erie, $5,000 each, and the other judges $4,500, hoping thereby to detach the Senators from these counties and win them over to his side; but the dodge didn't take, and the amendment was voted down without a division. The bill then passed second reading in detail.

The Senate presented, from the beginning to the end, an unbroken front against an increase, and no effort could move it one whit. The highest vote for increase was 13, and the general vote on that side was 9 to 11. Mr. Wallace was, on principle, opposed to an increase of salaries; but he held that the compensation paid to the Philadelphia Judges was $7,000 under existing laws, and of the Allegheny judges $6,000; and that, under the Constitution, these sums could not be reduced. He felt bound, therefore, under the requirements of the Constitution, to vote for that increase, but would vote for no other. Mr. Dill, Mr. Bechtel, Mr. White and Mr. Rutan argued that the Constitution made no such requirement. The word "compensation" in the Constitution meant "salary," and the salary of judges both in Philadelphia and Allegheny was by law but $5,000. The $2,000 paid to the Philadelphia judges by the city, and the $1,000 paid by the county of Allegheny, was got compensation or salary, but a gratuity, and there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent the continuance of the gratuity. The argument appeared to be with the latter view, as the vote upon it was 13 to 20.

One of the strong arguments, to my mind, against Mr. Wallace's view, was one not urged or produced in this discussion. The bills passed by the Legislature authorizing Philadelphia to pay $2,000 a year to each of her judges, and Allegheny to pay $1,000, were not mandatory but permissive. They did not compel the payment of those sums, but merely authorized it, and they expressly stipulated that the state should never be required to pay any part of it. Either Philadelphia or Allegheny could have refused to pay, and there was no method to compel the payment. Now, under the old Constitution, no law could be passed *diminishing* the salary of a judge; and yet no one pretends to deny that the Legislature could, at any time, have repealed the laws authorizing these payments. If, then, Philadelphia or Allegheny could, if so disposed, refuse to make this payment, or, if the Legislature could at any time repeal the law authorizing it, the sums so authorized to be paid could not be a part of the judicial salary or compensation. The constitutional prohibition against diminishing judicial salaries would, otherwise, compel the two counties named, to pay, and prevent the repeal of the laws. This argument seems to me conclusive against the idea that the sums paid to the Judges by Philadelphia and Allegheny were any part of their legal salary or compensation.

Mr. Rutan, Mr. Fitch and Mr. White, on the Republican side, took a strong and determined attitude against increasing the salaries, and were thoroughly right in their position. I have heretofore urged the same views upon this question, at length, and need not go into them again. The Senators who voted against increase represented the State faithfully. The public sentiment of the State, and their constituents will sustain them in the course they have taken.

At the morning session, Mr. Rutan moved to go into Executive session on the judicial nominations sent in by the Governor. The vote on most of them was yeas 21, nays 1 to 3. Each of the nominees thus lacked but one vote of confirmation, but the Democratic caucus refused to yield that one vote, although some half dozen would gladly have voted aye, if permitted to do so. The responsibility, therefore, rests upon each one of the twelve Democratic Senators, any one of whom could have broken the dead-lock.

In the House, at the opening of the morning session, Mr. Heiges, of York, offered a resolution indorsing the President's veto of the Finance bill. *The House refused to receive it*, thus showing conclusively that the President's veto has but few friends here.

The report of the Conference Committee on Senate bill 44, An act for the incorporation and regulation of corporations, was concurred in by the House, and the bill goes to the Governor.

Mr. Wolfe moved to reconsider the vote by which House bill No. 182, relative to the limitation of actions, was defeated. This was the bill to open the courts to a lawsuit for four thousand acres of coal land in Luzerne county. He stated that it was the design that amendments should be offered to the bill.

The vote was reconsidered, by 55 yeas to 39 nays, and the bill came up.

Mr. Mitchell offered an amendment to the effect that the act shall not affect the rights of any bona fide purchaser for value since the passage of the act of 1856.

Mr. Little opposed the amendment, holding that it did not exempt from the bill one bit of its venom or render it any less mischievous.

Mr. Brockway had read a letter from James E. Gowan, attorney of the Reading Railroad, as an evidence of the fact that there were two sides to the question. (The letter was in opposition to the passage of the bill.)

Mr. Allen (Dauphin) stated that he desired no notoriety in this matter, but in order to define his position, would make a short statement, whereupon he announced in substance that he had been approached on the floor of the House by a gentleman who intimated that his vote (coming as it did among the first called by the clerk), was worth securities valued at "a five and three ciphers," meaning, doubtless, $5,000. It was a question with him (Mr. Allen) what the vote of some older member might command, when he, who was one of the younger ones, was rated at that figure.

Mr. Webb also asserted that a gentleman had been endeavoring to induce parties to buy stock. The members knew this.

Mr. Cross indorsed the remarks of Mr. Webb and viewed the bill with suspicion.

Mr. Mitchell said the statement of the gentleman from Dauphin (Mr. Allen) was news to him, and that he supported the bill entirely on its merits, at the same time deprecating any such improper influence.

The amendment (as to its legal effects and justice) was further discussed by Messrs. Wolfe, Heiges, Wilcox and others. The bill, as amended, was agreed to on second reading as follows: yeas, 49; nays, 40. The distribution of stock seems to have been better attended to than previous to the fornueration on the bill, and the healthy indications afforded by its defeat have all died out.

The amendments made by the Senate to House bill No. 95, declaring appeals from the judgment of aldermen to be invalid, unless appellant subscribes that such appeal is not taken for purposes of delay, were considered. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments relieving the appellant from the necessity of filing the appeal in the office of the Prothonotary within twenty days from the entry on the alderman's docket). A Committee of Conference was appointed.

The amendments of the Senate to House bill No. 3, establishing separate Orphans' Courts in counties over 150,000 population were also considered. As the bill originally passed the House, it gave Philadelphia one President Judge and two Associates. The Senate amended by reducing the number to two judges. The House refused to concur, and a Conference Committee was appointed.

The House concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to the Tax bill, and that bill now goes to the Governor. It is understood to be generally satisfactory to those most interested.

At the afternoon session the House took up Senate bill No. 69, relative to the incorporation of cities, and passed it through first reading. It has been slightly amended by the House committee, and may be still further amended by the House.

The House refused, at first, to adopt the report of the Conference Committee on the Legislative Salary bill, the officers of the House being under the delusion that it applied to *this* session, and they had sufficient influence with the members to secure its rejection. They afterwards discovered their mistake, and the vote was reconsidered, the bill being sent back to the committee. As the Senate part of the committee is unchanged, the House part of it can do nothing but report the bill back as it came originally from the hands of the Conference Committee.

SPECIAL.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR JOHN PHILLIPS.

LONDON, April 24.—Professor John Phillips, the English geologist, is dead.

[Professor Phillips was born December 25, 1800. He was the nephew of William Smith, the "father of English geology," and began his geological studies with his uncle. After having successively occupied the chair of geology in King's College, London, and in the University of Dublin, he was appointed Professor of Geology in the Museum of Ireland in 1856. In 1858 he was elected President of the Geological Society. He has written numerous works on geology.]

EXCITING DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS—MOTION TO CENSURE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Smollet moved that the suddenness of the late dissolution of Parliament is deserving of the censure of the House. He characterized the act as a *coup d'etat* by which the last government sought unconstitutionally to retain power. He declared that Gladstone had resorted to a stratagem which was ungenerous to his friends, insulting to his opponents, and barely tolerable to the nation. Mr. Whalley seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone stigmatized the assertion that the dissolution was secretly planned, as untrue, absurd and improbable. He challenged a repetition of the word "trickster" which had been applied to him, and upon the refusal of Smollet to repeat it he charged him with a lack of decency and manliness. He defended the act of dissolution, which he declared would not have been more inconvenient had it been postponed. On concluding his speech, Mr. Gladstone left the House. The motion was negatived without a division. Much excitement was manifested during and at the close of the debate.

The last Parliamentary election in Wakefield has been annulled on account of bribery.

Spain.

PAROLE OF PRISONERS BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, April 24.—It is reported that the Carlists have paroled all their prisoners.

SINEWS OF WAR CHANGE HANDS.

MADRID, April 24.—Three million reals, intended for the Carlists, have been seized in San Sander.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 24.—The steamship Silesia from New York for Hamburg, is aground in the Elbe, and is reported to be in a dangerous position.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 24.—Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day, £25,000. Consols for money, 92⅝@92⅞; for account, 92⅝@93. 5-20's, 1865, 105⅞; do 1867, 108⅝; 10-40's, 1040's, new 103⅝. Erie, 24½; Erie preferred, 52; New York Central, 98. Tallow, 38s 9d @38s. Refined petroleum, 11½d; spirits, 9½d. Turpentine, 34s.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 88¾.

PARIS, April 24.—Rentes, 59 francs 67 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplad 8¼d; Orleans 8¼d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,500, speculation and export 2,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Average California white wheat, 9s 10d@9s 11d; red Western spring, 9s 8d@9s 9d; red Western winter, 9s 8½@9s 10½d; receipts of wheat the past three days, 22,000 quarters, of which 15,000 were American. Corn 28s 6d@28s 9d. Lard, 40s. Turpentine, 32s@32s 6d.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Three Unsuccessful Jumps at Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., April 24, 1874.

A young man named Osborn attempted suicide, yesterday, at Richfield, ten miles from this city, by jumping down a steep bank one hundred feet high. He was not seriously injured by the fall, and immediately threw himself into the river and was rescued by a young man who witnessed the affair. He subsequently jumped from a second story window in this city, without serious injury. He is subject to occasional attacks of insanity.

Suicide of an Old Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VICKSBURG, MICH., April 24, 1874.

A. R. Holcomb, of this place, aged seventy-five, committed suicide early this morning by discharging the contents of a rifle into his head. The charge entered under his chin, instantly killing him. No cause can be assigned for the deed. He was pleasantly situated, and had good moral and social habits.

Arrest of Crawford County Counterfeiters—Half a Bushel of Spurious Nickels.

ERIE, PA., April 24.—Officer Benson, of the United Sates secret service, this afternoon arrested John Earll, John Eaton and wife in Bloomfield, Crawford county, Pa., and got half a bushel of counterfeit five-cent nickels, a lot of dies, &c. The prisoners were committed to the Erie jail.

The Great Louisville Land Grab.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—Some years since, a number of persons styling themselves the "Campbell heirs," laid claim to a large portion of this city, about three thousand acres in all, and embracing all of Portland and the greater portion of the land in Louisville below Third street. A test suit was instituted in the Louisville Chancery Court, and was to-day decided by Vice Chancellor Harlan against the claimants. Part of the land claimed was that embracing the canal, and this claim has been used against the bill now pending in Congress for the disposition of the canal.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Calabria, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

Complaints of damage by flood come from all parts of Alabama.

General Howard will begin his defense before the Court of Inquiry on Monday, and expects to occupy a week.

The Boston fund for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers amounts to fifty thousand dollars, with continued subscriptions.

Cable communication is now re-opened between the West Indies and the United States and Central and South America.

Receipts from customs for the week ending the 18th inst., were as follows: New York, $2,297,476; Baltimore, $116,119; Boston, $235,579; Philadelphia, $120,999.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, increasing southeasterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and over the former section, and possibly over the latter, rain, are the probabilities for to-day.

The nine men belonging to the ship Zimi, who were blown away from the Southwest Pass in small boats a week ago, were picked up by a fishing schooner in Timballer Bay and have arrived at New Orleans.

Temperance Republicans from various parts of New York, met in Albany yesterday to inaugurate measures to prevent the renomination of Governor Dix in consequence of his veto last year of the Local Prohibition bill.

The Secretary of War has ordered five hundred thousand army rations to be served out to the Louisiana sufferers. The Quartermaster General has also, under orders of the President, caused to be sent from the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., a considerable supply of flannel blouses, jackets, shoes, hats and caps to the sufferers.

General Butler has been interviewed on the veto. He said he had not read the veto, but he could not see how Grant could get around his own act of last fall, in issuing the twenty-six million reserve. In fact, he did not understand it, unless Grant had gone back on himself, adding, "Well, if the President will deny his own acts, let him do it."

THE oaken hull of a vessel supposed to date from the time of the old vikings of the North was recently discovered while digging a tumulus near Frederickstadt, in Norway. It was rather flat and low in the water, tapering to a point at each end, with a length of keel of forty-four feet, and a breadth of beam of thirteen feet. It is supposed to have been used as a war vessel for coast service, being propelled by oars and sails. An ancient practice in Norway was to place the vessel over the remains of the captain, and fragments of dress, horse accouterments and harness have been discovered under this. This is deemed quite a prize for the archæologists, and the entire lot is to be placed in the Antiquarian Museum at Christiana.

The grain crops in Centre county promise well.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE CAUCUS CONTINUED.

Logan and Ferry the Leading Spirits.

Personal Issue With the President.

THE RESULT OF THE VETO BENEFICIAL TO GRANT AND THE PARTY.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S FINANCIAL VIEWS

Postoffice Department Irregularities.

How Mail Contracts are Let and Paid For.

REPORT OF THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1874.

Logan and Ferry Wax Belligerent.

Governor Morton was too much indisposed to-day to come down to the Capitol. He was, therefore, not present at a further caucus of the Indiana Republican Senators, held this morning before the meeting of the Senate. Senator Logan seems determined to make the veto a cause for raising a personal issue with the President. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, is also very much chagrined at the President's action, and is not in the most amiable mood toward him. These two Senators have taken the lead in the conferences which have been held to-day. There was a noticeable absence of Senators who have attended the two previous conferences. It is evident that but few Senators here at all desired to go into any movement looking to opposition to the President because he had the manliness to do what he thought was right, against the wishes of those whom he would most desire to please.

Senator Morton

has distinctly given it to be understood that, although he intends, of course, to sustain with the utmost energy the bill which the President has vetoed, he has no intention of impugning the President's motives or intimating that he was actuated by anything but his own conscientiousness of what was right. The fact is, that the temporary excitement among the Republicans who favored the Currency bill is rapidly passing off.

The Result of the President's Action

will be, not only to make him stronger with his own party, but stronger in the affections of the people. As to the talk that the Republican party will be disrupted, it is mere idle vaporing. The Democratic party in Congress is hopelessly divided on the prominent question now before the country, and is in no condition to profit by any temporary differences in the great Republican party. Movements will be made, as soon as the veto message is disposed of, to pass some measure of relief for the people of the West and South.

Senator Sherman.

the Chairman of the Finance Committee, promises to do all in his power to promote the passage of the bill withdrawing $25,000,000 of currency from the East, and will favor the amendment of Senator Davis, increasing the amount to be withdrawn to fifty millions. Mr. Sherman is also in favor of giving an opportunity to hear the opinions of Senators and of the business men of the country as to the expediency of removing the tax on the circulation of State funds.

Report on Transportation Routes.

Senator Windom submitted to-day the report of the Select Committee on Transportation, and, in a very able and exhaustive speech, explained its features and recommendations. The salient points in the report and the conclusions of the committee have been already given in the dispatches to the COMMERCIAL.

The Argentine Cadets.

The President has received a letter from Senor Sarmiento, President of the Argentine republic, asking the privilege of sending to the West Point Military Academy four or six of the young men who are graduates of the military school established by the republic. The Argentine government proposes to pay all the expenses. The President has not the power to comply with the request, but he heartily indorses it. The letter has been sent to the House Committee on Military Affairs for its action.

Irregularities in Mail Contracts.

The examination of the affairs of the Post-office Department in connection with mail contracts, has brought out the following document, which shows that the post-route ring was strong enough to secure payment on contracts in spite of the protest of two members of Congress:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1874.

Hon. Robert W. Taylor, Comptroller Treasury Department:

SIR—J. J. Martin, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, prior to January 1st, 1874, notified the Chief of the Pay Division in his office that the payments of January 1st, 1874, must be the last irregular payments made to the mail contractors; that the payment would be made to enable the contractors to make arrangements for the change in accordance with law. The order was rescinded in March, 1874, and the time extended until after July 1st, 1874. Mr. J. J. Martin, Sixth Auditor, informed the undersigned a few days since that when he came into the office he found that irregular payments had been made to mail contractors, but that he had given orders that for the future it would not be permitted, and that in the face of our protest of this violation of law, it should not be done for the quarter ending March 31st, 1874. To our surprise we are credibly informed that orders have been issued *this day* for payments to be made to mail contractors for service rendered to March 31st, 1874, in violation of the laws and regulations of the Postoffice Department and of the United States. You will, therefore, please to take notice that we, in our official character, do solemnly protest against the payment of any sums of money on account of mail service to any mail contractors of land routes, railroads, steamboats or steamships not strictly in accordance with the law governing such service and payment. We do further state that Bradley Barlow, C. C. Huntley, F. P. Sawyer, R. H. Peterson, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other favored contractors have been irregularly paid for years. The Erie Railroad Company was paid January 2d or 3d, 1873, April 1st, 1873, October 1st, 1873, and January 2d, 1874. The receipts from postmasters on this road per quarter amount to almost $20,000. The New York Central Railroad Company and the Hudson River Railroad Company were paid April 2d or 3d, 1873, July 1st, 1873, October 1st, 1873, and January 1st, 1874. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company and other railroad companies have, during the past two years, been added to the list for payments irregularly, and on the 1st of October, 1873, nearly all the principal railroads in the country were paid irregularly. The collections from postmasters on these railroads per quarter, amounts to about $200,000. (Signed) W. H. STONE, M. C.,

J. K. LUTTRELL, M. C.

ARKANSAS.

Everything Quiet in Little Rock---Baxter Anxious for Peaceable Negotiations---Brooks Remains Unmoved.

BAXTER'S MEN HOMEWARD BOUND—RUMORS OF A COMPROMISE.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says: Many of Baxter's troops have left, but their organization is still retained, and armed guards parade the streets. They made a forcible requisition to-day on several merchants for provisions; but in all cases where compliance was not voluntarily given by the merchant, United States troops interfered. His men say they are unfed, and must have supplies. Many rumors are afloat relative to a compromise, or the pending of negotiations which will peaceably settle all pending difficulties; but I am authorized to say that Brooks is not officially cognizant of them; is not in any way a party thereto, neither will he entertain any proposition of such a nature.

LITTLE ROCK, April 24.—Negotiations have been going on to-day between the two hostile parties, with a view to all the forces retiring until a competent tribunal settles the question as to the Governorship. Baxter has convened the Legislature for that purpose, and to-day telegraphed his action to the President. Brooks denies Baxter's right to summon the Legislature. Baxter has stopped sending his men home, and the forces on both sides are pretty equally divided. Colonel Johnson, secretary of State, has not yet received any reply to his demand for the public buildings and his office in the State House. Everything is quiet to-night.

California. Pa.—Drug Store, Methodist Church, Store and Dwelling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CALIFORNIA, PA., April 24, 1874.

A fire broke out at half-past seven this evening in the warerooms of Jules & Guilland's drug store in this place, and, before aid could arrive, the rear end of the building was enveloped in flames, which soon communicated to and totally destroyed the Methodist church and a large brick dwelling house belonging to A. H. Holmes. The fire originated by the igniting of a barrel of carbon oil.

The Cuban Minister of State has gone to Washington to urge a formal recognition of the belligerent rights of his countrymen. He consulted with the President of the Cuban Junta before starting.

Great Bargains in Pianos—Warranted for Eight Years.

Special arrangements just made with the celebrated Boston piano makers, Hallet & Cumston, enables us to give the best bargains ever offered in this city, to wit:

Splendid Square Grand Piano, card price $890, for $450.

Splendid Carved Square Piano, card price $820, for $325; and as low down as $300 for an elegant rosewood new seven-octave Hallet & Cumston Piano.

An eight-year warranty given with each piano.

Hallet & Cumston is a firm of twenty years' standing—one of the very best in Boston—and their pianos are strictly first-class. Don't buy the untried pianos of new and irresponsible makers, but examine the time-tested and splendid-toned Hallet & Cumston's, at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street. The Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny have just purchased one of the Hallet & Cumston pianos, and which was highly admired by all those present at the opening of their splendid new club rooms.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

RACAHOUT DES ARABES,

The new Parisian Drink for BREAKFAST PARTIES and RECEPTIONS.

Imported French Chocolate.

D. M. JENKINS,

20 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 24, 1874.

YOUNG LADY DROWNED AT THE DOCK.

Louisa A. Mackey, daughter of very wealthy parents residing in this city, was drowned last evening at the New Jersey Central Railroad pier, by falling into the dock while attempting to leap on board a ferry boat that had just started on her trip to this city.

FATAL DISASTER IN BROOKLYN.

The *Evening Post* states that a three-story frame house on Stockton street, Brooklyn, fell this morning while being raised, burying some seven or eight workmen. At ten o'clock four of them had been taken out who were believed to be dying, and two could be seen in the ruins who are supposed to be dead.

LATER.—Two men were killed outright—Osborne, the boss builder, and Burns, the boss plumber. Two men were fatally injured, and five seriously hurt. A boy employed in the building at the time, is missing, and it is believed his body is buried in the ruins.

CASUALTIES.

Norwich and Worcester Steamboat Train Wrecked and Burned.

NORWICH, CT., April 24.—The Norwich and Worcester steamboat train to Boston ran off the track near Norwich last night, and three cars were smashed and burned. The baggage master was badly hurt and burned. One passenger was seriously injured, and another fatally burned. The accident occurred on the old part of the line, near Allyn's Point and, it is said, was caused by a broken rail.

FIRE RECORD.

Delaware, O.—$17,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELAWARE, O., April 24, 1874.

A fire this morning destroyed G. M. Blackford's Exchange, Griffith's marble works and two other buildings, and partially destroyed the carriage factory of Carlisle Brothers. The cause of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion of rags in Blackford's store. The loss is seventeen thousand dollars.

For Capitalists and Hotel Men.

Your particular attention is directed to a rare opportunity offered to secure a splendid hotel property. See particulars under head of "For sale" column. M. S.

Use Less of Dooley's

than of any other Yeast or Baking Powder, as it is much stronger. Put up full weight. Give it a fair trial.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. Such men they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

Complete Line Groceries.

Cleveland and Louisville Lime.

Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

Wm. B. McLean & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR FURNITURE,

FOR THE TRADE,

Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that the Grand Central Gun Works have been Removed to 285 Liberty street, opposite Seventh avenue.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COPY of Executive Documents of the Thirtieth Congress, containing the reports of the Commanders of the Mexican War. Address Mexico, Commercial office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—BY A large Metal Manufacturing Firm, in this city, an experienced practical Bookkeeper. The very best reference as to character and capacity must accompany the application. Parties applying will state fully what experience they have had, with whom, &c., &c. Address (with full name), "Manufacturer," Pittsburgh Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED — AGENTS — TO SOLICIT Subscriptions and Advertisements for the Engineering and Mining Journal, the best advertising medium in the country for manufacturers of and dealers in all sorts of Machinery, Mining Supplies, etc. Great inducements given and liberal cash commission paid. Address Postoffice Box 4161, New York.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE NO. 209 Liberty street, now occupied by the subscribers. GARRISON & CO.

FOR RENT—THE BASEMENT UNDER Banking House, corner Fourth avenue and Wood street. Inquire at Tradesmen's National Bank. WS

FOR RENT—WITH POWER, FIRST Floor of the Venture Pattern Works, Room 36x120 feet, being one of the best lighted ones in the city. Also, Basement in same building. Inquire of ENGLAND & BINDLEY, 262 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 Rooms and Bath, Attic, Marble Mantels, etc., near Dallas Station, on Frankstown avenue. Rent $30 per month. Apply at East End Investment Trust Co., corner Penn and Frankstown avenues.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $15 per month. For particulars apply at 134 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE CONTAINING 8 Rooms and Cellar, handsomely finished, in the rear of 59 Diamond street, fronting on Bedford avenue. Size of Lot, 75 feet by 156. Rented in. Will be rented low to a suitable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. EVANS, Commercial Office.

FOR RENT—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in kitchen; Lot 15x200, with fruit trees, &c., located on Graddiview avenue, Mount Washington. Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL — THE TRADESMEN'S National Bank has removed to corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND—MACHINERY—One Lathe 21 inches swing, 8 feet bed; one 21 inches by 7 feet; one 21 inches by 6 feet; one 24 inches by 8½ feet. One Bolt Cutter, 6 Drill Presses and 2 Sinturcat Fans. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—DWELLING OF FOUR Rooms, Attic and Cellar, with two Lots on Center street. Also, House of 4 Rooms and Lot on Thirty-eighth street. Also, 5 Lots on Liberty avenue, all being situate in the Sixteenth ward. Also, 5 Lots in the Thirty-second ward, all of which will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second-hand—Double flued Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 pounds steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers very cheap for cash or its equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA HOTEL—A Hotel Property admirably situated on the principal thoroughfare of Philadelphia, directly near the new city buildings, the Postoffice, the United States Mint, the Girls' Houses of the Union League, the Reform and the Philadelphia Clubs, the Academy of Music, of Fine Arts, and of Science, Libraries, Theaters, and other principal places of amusement and attraction. Passenger cars from principal depots pass the door.

The building is six stories high, with Mansard roof and Basement additional, having 173 Bed Rooms and 20 Bath Rooms, an Ot

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874.

As a daily compendium of political misinformation and misjudgment, the Pittsburgh *Post* is probably without an equal in the country.

Mr. Dawes declined to make the announcement of Senator Sumner's death in the House next Monday, which is the day set apart for the delivery of the formal eulogies over the deceased Senator.

A Bourbon paper out West thinks that "ignorant ballots are the most dangerous of all ballots." We quite agree with it, and hence our abiding solicitude for the diffusion of information and intelligence among the rank and file of the Bourbon party.

There is said to be a strong movement on foot among the Southern Republicans in Congress, backed by many influential Northern members, to secure for Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, the Judgeship of the Court of Claims, recently made vacant by the death of Judge Milligen.

It is now affirmed, on the testimony of naturalists who have devoted special attention to the subject, that the much-lauded "busy bee" is the stupidest of all insects, instead of an intellectual paragon. No reference to the two busy B.'s who are at present buzzing away at each other down in Arkansas, is intended.

The Pennsylvania Iron and Steel Association will be heard next Tuesday before the Committee of Ways and Means, after the Steel Consumers' Association have presented their views. The former will urge the repeal of Section 2 of the act of June 6, 1872, which reduces the duty on steel ten per cent., and the latter will advocate specific duties on steel on the basis of the present mixed rates.

A Philadelphia paper thinks it is possible Congress will pass the Currency bill over the President's veto. There is not the slightest prospect of this. The largest expansion majority in the Senate is six, which is far short of the required two-thirds. In the House, where the strength of the inflationists is much greater, there is perhaps a possibility that the bill could be passed over the veto, but inasmuch as it cannot pass the Senate, the House will have no opportunity to vote upon it.

Judge Jere. Black is reported as saying that Buell, the Washington correspondent under indictment for criminal libel against Senator Chandler, is "the Hampden of our journalism." Judge Black has himself had some experience in magazine writing. Some time ago, it will be remembered, he undertook to compass the character of Abraham Lincoln. But he is unquestionably the peer of Buell, and this is probably the reason why he estimates him so highly.

Speaking of the retired Democratic statesman, Tweed, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* compassionately observes: "When we consider the positions the man has held and the luxuries to which he has been accustomed, the mere fact of his confinement in the penitentiary makes his punishment harder to bear than that of any of his fellow prisoners." Leniency is a good thing—in its place—but the plea of our contemporary might be urged with still greater force and effect in the case of the devil.

The New York *Tribune* does not entertain a very exalted opinion of the founder of that journal, judging from the following cool remarks concerning him in a recent issue. It says: "He may have been succeeded by abler men, and doubtless, in all practical details, his successors are much beyond him in ability." When one contrasts the vital and vivid impersonal personality of Horace Greeley with the stall-fed philosophy of the "Professor," he is at a loss whether to admire the latter's extreme modesty, or profound insight, the most.

In a literary lecture delivered by Mr. James T. Field, in Boston, a few days ago, the speaker stated that when Charles Sumner visited Sidney Smith, at the age of twenty-six, that worthy presented him, as he left, an Italian work entitled, "A Plea for Humanity, a Word for the Unfortunate, an Appeal, Most Destitute and Downtrodden Everywhere"—a plea, in short, for righteous government. Who knows but that the United States to-day is indebted to the great Englishman for sowing, in the heart of his young American visitor, some of those seeds which yielded us so noble a life-work of patriotism and indomitable faith in the Republic.

Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, have gone to Boston, where, it is expected, they will be joined by Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, and Reid of the New York *Tribune*. "Pleasure-seeking" is said to be the object of these famous quadrilateral journalists, and we shouldn't wonder if it were—hunting gulls, for instance, and preparing snares and traps for the season of 1876. But have they so soon forgotten their empty game bags of 1872, when

—"Their guns, well aimed at duck and plover,
Flew wide and knocked the owners over."

In view of the fact that the millennial festival of Iceland is to be held during the coming summer, it is suggested that a few of the authors, institutions and publishers of the United States, join in sending to the National Library of that country a collection of American works, in recognition of the festivities. This library is situated at Reykjavik, the Icelandic capital, and, though containing about ten thousand volumes, has nothing American except some Smithsonian publications and ubiquitous public documents. It is a good suggestion, and should evoke a liberal response. Those who wish to contribute to the project can do so through the American Geographical Society, by whom the books will be forwarded.

We are glad to observe that the "American Steamship Company," which is really the only truly American transatlantic line, is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The line has thus far been well patronized, the outgoing and incoming steamers all receiving a full complement of freight, and generally a good passenger list; while, with the exception of a few mishaps to the Pennsylvania, the vessels have been remarkably fortunate, all of them having thoroughly come up to the high expectations entertained of them in regard to seaworthiness and speed. Experience has already shown that not only can full outward bound cargoes be furnished from the port of Philadelphia at paying rates, but the increase of the import trade establishes the fact that equally full cargoes may be obtained both ways.

NATIONAL CUSTOMS.

When, on Thursday morning, we spoke of our American Sunday law as being a god-send to certain German Americans, because it is about the only form of oppression they can find to complain of in their new home, we certainly did not intend to make any concession inconsistent with other passages in the same article. We had expressly denied that anybody is "oppressed" by the laws in question. We do not, however, deny that some persons may sometimes feel them as imposing disagreeable or even inconvenient restraint. This is very likely to be a common experience of foreigners, especially on their first arrival in the country. But a traveler cannot visit any civilized land foreign to him without being soon reminded of his distance from home by some interference of national law or local custom with his ordinary habits. Amusing illustrations of the statement will occur to the memory of every one as incidents derived from personal experience or from books of travel. A man of the world bears such annoyances as matters of course with the best grace he can command. Others take their revenge in satirical or vituperatory reports of the strange land and its inhabitants. The philosophical observer, who looks beneath the surface of things, or the man of sense and patience, who spends sufficient time in the strange land, usually, at least very often, discovers that the laws, usages and customs which at first seemed to him simply absurd or ridiculous, rest after all upon some sound foundation of reason and utility in the history or condition, or both, of the nation in which they exist. Even should he be unable clearly to discover the foundation or confidently to recognize its solidity, such an observer will be slow to deny that the mere existence of customs among an intelligent, self-respecting people may be in itself a *raison d'etre* or sanction.

Now, cultured Germans are, as a rule, eminently cosmopolitan, distinguished by their receptivity for foreign ideas and foreign modes of thought, and by their power of sympathizing with and comprehending the spiritual tendencies and even the traditional sentiments of alien races. Even the average, uneducated German is naturally tolerant of the opinions and prejudices of other peoples, and though tenacious of his own national customs, he readily concedes reason and respectable motives to those who take views of life different from his own. While undoubtedly Germans would like, if possible, to carry the Fatherland with them wherever they go in their wanderings, choosing to settle in colonies where, undisturbed by foreign influences, they may keep up ancestral usages, they easily accommodate themselves to other circumstances and conditions. Hence, as we substantially remarked the other day, when living in the midst of Americans, they not only without difficulty, but cheerfully, recognize the right of established institutions, and translate into fact the maxim of Aristippus; they adapt themselves to their surroundings instead of insisting that their surroundings shall be adapted to them. In our Sunday laws they perceive little hardship. Indeed, many Germans are pleased with the American mode of observing the day, no other religious people in Christendom being better able than pious Germans to understand and appreciate the spiritual benefits which *may* be derived from the external calm and pervasive serenity of a general Sabbath. But even those of them who would greatly prefer the Sunday keeping of their native land, with its "social entertainments, musical and dramatic performances, open libraries and moderate enjoyment of beer and wine," easily discover, without American instruction, the reasons which forbid the transfer of the German Sunday to their adopted home. While in Germany, with its homogeneous people, with its careful division of social ranks and precise definition of the position and duties of each, with its stern regulation of life in all departments, with its privileges and prescriptions centuries old, with its military garrison in every important town and its powerful police everywhere, society may be said to live and move in harness; many things may be there allowed which in our heterogenous population and under our democratic rule would result in mere anarchy. We fully believe that if the Germans among us had all the freedom some of them desire on Sunday, they could and would enjoy it without interfering with the rights of others. But sensible Germans know perfectly well and frankly admit that there are other elements of the population whose enjoyments would make Sunday a day of general disorder, and would render public worship sometimes impossible, outraging the most respectable and worthy sentiments of the popular heart.

All this is so manifest that, as we have already said, there would be little if any complaint of Sunday oppression among our German fellow-citizens, if they were not so frequently appealed to on the subject by prophets of their own nationality. We have called them "demagogues," and we doubt not that many of them, at least, verify the name. But we need not insist upon the appropriateness of the title. It is certain that for the most part these agitators do little credit either to German culture or the genuine German spirit. To write about a molehill as if it were a mountain, perpetually to denounce a venerable custom of a great nation as hypocrisy, and to ignore or misrepresent the grounds upon which it rests; in all this there is certainly something very narrow and provincial, to say the least. What would Goethe think about it? a question which our able contemporary who criticises us could answer, we doubt not, to the exceeding edification of some of his compatriots.

England is making another effort to abolish imprisonment for debt. This punishment has for some time been abolished so far as rich people are concerned, but it is still retained, with all its disagreeables, in the cases of the very poor debtors. A man may fail, owing half a million, and the law will not touch him. It is only the poor wretch who owes a few pounds who can be dragged off to prison if he cannot pay his hard-hearted creditor. But, even now England is not willing to do the thing thoroughly, and the new proposals that debtors of five pounds and under shall still be liable to imprisonment. In other words, it is to be distinctly defined that a man who is unable to pay a debt under twenty-five dollars is to be ranked as a criminal, and subjected to the same punishment as a petty thief. This species of progress has a sort of backward-going look.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The weather begins to look as though it were about to go a-Maying.

It was Pope who said:

"Blest paper credit! Last and best supply,
To lend corruption lighter wings to fly."

The loss of sheep the past winter in California has been so large that the wool prospects are seriously damaged.

The old saying about "those who go down to the sea in ships" has more significance now than it used to have.

A Noble county, Ohio, man is the owner of a yearling sheep, in which both sexes, male and female, are fully developed.

An English cremationist makes the proposition that gas works be utilized for the disposition of the remains of the dead.

Baxter has the advantage of Brooks in an important point in military strategy. He is reinforced strongly in brass bands.

The leading English exponents of public opinion are getting their arms wide spread to welcome their swarthy petitioners of Fiji.

It isn't very spring-like yet up among the White mountains in New Hampshire, the snow being eight feet deep in many places.

Wheat grown on the prairies of Arkansas is pronounced to be superior to that of Illinois, by a correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*.

American cast iron is the strongest in the world; twenty-five per cent. stronger than German, and sixteen per cent. stronger than English iron.

A mistress, in Brooklyn, put a pistol-ball through her Biddy's breast the other day. What a warning to high-strung ladies in the kitchen.

The almond-eyed children of the Orient are beginning to recognize the fact that a state of civilization is nothing if not a state of preparation for war.

The English saviors of L'Amerique propose to change the name of the vessel to the "Prodigal Son"—because it had been lost and was found again.

The English railway companies are adopting, for the first time, the plan of selling their tickets at any hour of the day for trains leaving the same day.

The Russians are preparing at various stations on the river Oxus, to attack Merve, in Central Asia, and the Tekke Toorkomans are also preparing to resist them.

A practical English mineralogist has been employed to thoroughly investigate the mineral resources of India, more especially its ironstone and coal fields.

A thousand children have been taken to the gas works in Hartford, Connecticut, this spring, to be cured of whooping cough by inhaling crude gas from the retort.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that railroad companies are responsible for all damages that may befall his person or property, although he travels free.

Leaving out specie, the imports at New York have fallen off $44,500,000, and the exports have risen over $34,000,000, during the nine months ending April 1, of the present year.

"Board in the Country," "To Let by the Seaside," "A Pleasant Mountain Resort," are the titles of short articles much read in the advertising columns of the newspapers now-a-days.

The number of real Russia leather trunks in which the Duchess of Edinburgh's *trosseau* came to England have already perfumed the galleries and rooms of the royal palace.

Since the beginning of ocean navigation by steam, thirty-three years ago, fifty-one steamers have found the bottom of the ocean. The first one lost was the President, and the last one L'Amerique.

Consistency. In one column a St. Paul paper denounces Nast, the great caricaturist, as a person whom "all decent people should shun as a mercenary panderer for pelf," and in another column advises its readers to "go and hear Thomas Nast at the Opera House this evening."

New Publications.

The Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1873. Prepared by Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with the assistance of eminent men of science. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co. and Gildendenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Works of this character are invaluable to every one who would become conversant with the rapid strides of the day in science and industrial arts. This volume has been carefully prepared, and everything properly digested and re-written up to the latest moment. Its superior merits in previous volumes as a reliable authority, is highly commended by first-class journals in Europe and this country. The Summary of Progress during the year, arranged under different heads, each department being prepared by some eminent specialist, is of signal value to the reader. This is the third year of the series, and while virtually a continuation, it is independent of its predecessors. A special feature of the present Annual is its Biographical Record. The table of contents and alphabetical index will also be of special service. We think that it is just the kind of an authority that should be in every library in the land.

Sex and Education. A Reply to Dr. E. H. Clarke's "Sex in Education." Edited with an introduction, by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume contains a number of thoughtful papers from different writers upon "Sex and Education," which were prepared after the appearance of Dr. Edward H. Clarke's work entitled "Sex in Education." Each is an independent expression of views, with no concert of action, the facts and theories, however, widely differing with Dr. Clarke's conclusions. The views of Dr. Clarke are entitled to grave consideration, but doctors differ widely sometimes on the same subject. Granting the positions he has assumed, as being well supported in some instances, we are not altogether convinced that the laws he promulgates are to be the absolute guide of all. The writers of the papers embodied in this little volume present the question strongly, and to many some of their views are impregnable.

The Christian Pastor. By Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., Rector of St. George's church, New York. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this very excellent work the offices and duty of a Christian pastor are presented in a series of lectures delivered to the students preparing for the ministry, in the School of Theology of Boston University. It presents every feature of the duties and work of a minister, and especially the pastoral part, as distinguished from preaching merely. These lectures are the result of great learning and rich experience, covering a period of fifty-three years of an active ministry. Few divines have occupied a higher position and commanded greater pulpit influence than the elder Tyng. The style of the author is clear and concise. Laymen, as well as pastors and students for the ministry, may derive great profit from its perusal. Gildenfenny & Hess, Fifth avenue, have the work, too.

A Summer Vacation. Four Sermons. By Rev. E. E. Hale. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

These discourses are unique, and contain much that is interesting and instructive. The subjects are as follows: "Worship in Europe," "The Vienna Exhibition," "Pilgrimages," "Open Air and Aryan Virtues." They present many lessons of wisdom, and pictures of men and things, that are ennobling, if not of a very spiritual type.

The Heroes of the Seven Hills. By Mrs. C. H. B. Laing, author of the "Seven Kings of the Seven Hills." Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is hardly to be expected that a theme presented by so many writers should be regarded as original. The author makes no claim to originality but simply to prepare the work to stimulate young people to study historical subjects. The same excellent features which gave "The Seven Kings of the Seven Hills" such popularity, are here embodied in this volume. Young people will find much in the book that will afford them instruction and entertainment. Mrs. Laing has added luster to her name as a writer and instructor of youth.

Essays on Educational Reformers. By Robert Herbert Quick, M. A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Published by Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Desire for educational knowledge is general these times and not confined to a select few. Everything bearing upon this vital question of the age commands attention. In this work we have a succinct view of the general question of teaching, with wise and valuable suggestions, coupled with stanch arguments in support of the views advanced. There is ample scope for independent thought, and while close thinkers on such themes will find much to dissent and controvert, yet it contains views that are eminently commendable. It is from a fine style, excellent spirit, and is worthy of careful reading by cultivated minds. Its eleven essays are as follows: I. Schools of the Jesuits; II. Ascham, Montaigne, Ratich, Milton; III. Comenius; IV. Locke; V. Rousseau's Emile; VI. Basedaw and the Philanthropin; VII. Pestalozzi; VIII. Jacotot; IX. Herbert Spencer; X. Thoughts and Suggestions about Training Children; XI. Moral and Religious Education.

Fettered for Life; or, Lord and Master. A Story of To-day. By Lillie Devereaux Blake, author of "Southwold," etc. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a story rather highly colored and favorable to the woman's rights question, and also presents features of social life which show the terrible disadvantages under which women frequently suffer. It describes scenes of intense interest in a vigorous and sprightly manner, and rather fascinates the reader than imparts instruction. Anything of this class of fiction bearing upon woman, socially and interwoven with love episodes, will catch the popular mind without benefiting it.

Sarah Tytler's Art Books. The Old Masters and their Pictures. Modern Painters and their Paintings. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

These excellent works are timely and admirably supplies what has long been a want. The high standing of the author is a guarantee that the matter is intelligently prepared, and devoid of technicalities. Of course, the design of the writer of the first-named was to give a simple account of the great Old Masters in painting, for the especial use of learners and outsiders in art. These sketches cover a period from 1276 to 1723, and embrace the different schools of art. "Modern Painters and their Pictures," is a companion volume, and prepared upon the same plan as the "Old Masters." The sketches are concise and simple in style, commencing with Thornhill and Hogarth, and ending with American artists in Rome, which graphically describes the great painters and their works. While these books have been prepared for the use of schools and learners in art, they will be richly prized by the general reader for information, that would require much time and labor to secure through the ordinary channels.

The Trust and the Remittance: Two Love Stories in Metred Prose. By Mary Cowden Clarke. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The dedication instantly courts the favor of the reader. "To the Lover-Husband of eighty-five these love stories are dedicated by the Lover-Wife of sixty-three." These daintily told stories are written in unrhymed lines of equal length. Without being grand in conception, and lofty in sentiment, the poems are pure and high-toned, and worthy of the family circle. The "Trust" represents a young man who had long admired Clarence Merton. They were thrown together as fellow-passengers on a vessel, which was destroyed by fire, and they escaped to an island and after a time were rescued. Edward never told his love, and when they reached England, separated. Clarence sends for him, and there is a mutual confession of love and the story ends. The "Remittance" is the story of two friends. One borrowed money from the other, in far off India, promising to return the amount speedily. But he died, and sent his orphaned daughter as a "remittance" to his generous friend. Get the book and learn the sequel.

The Reef, and Other Parables. By Edward Henry Bickersteth, author of "Yesterday, To-day, and Forever." Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Anything from the pen of this saintly writer may be safely commended as worthy of a place in any Sunday school library, or family circle. These parables were the outgrowth of a home of sunshine and song, and this spirit permeates them thoroughly. There are sweet lessons of trust and patience embodied in these parables, which cannot fail to refine and elevate the youthful reader. The purity of style is a prominent feature of the book.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. Dr. McCosh will visit Europe during the coming summer.

Rev. Alex. Clark starts south, first of the week, to deliver a series of lectures.

Rev. Alex. Clark will preach in Bellefield Presbyterian church Sabbath, morning and evening.

Rev. M. McMillen, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, has resigned on account of ill-health.

Rev. J. J. Murray, pastor of the Fifth avenue Methodist church, will leave the city on Monday for Lynchburg, Va.

Rev. S. P. Snyder, of Brush Valley, Pa., has accepted a call to the Lutheran church at Butler, De Kalb county, Indiana.

Rev. James Matthews, D.D., pastor of the Second church, Logansport, Indiana, has resigned his charge, and goes to California.

Rev. John S. Inskip, of the M. E. Church, has moved from Ocean Grove to Sea Cliff. His postoffice addresss is Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y.

Rev. J. M. Gibson has accepted the call to the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago, formerly ministered to by Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson.

The great revival at Centenary M. E. church, Chicago, has closed. The entire membership, including probationers, now numbers over thirteen hhndred.

Dr. B. I. Ives, the well-known church dedicator in the East, has received the title of A. H. C., by Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, which means "Apostle of Hard Cash."

Rev. G. H. Humphrey, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, South Side, will preach next Sabbath morning on "Jesus as a Tormentor," and in the evening on "Giants."

Rev. Mr. Griffith will preach in St. Mark's Episcopal church, South Eighteenth street, next Sunday, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½.

The Christian Chinese in San Francisco recently began to hold a prayer meeting of their own, which was well sustained; as many as eighty having sometimes been present.

The Brooklyn Presbytery has reaffirmed its decision that the preaching of Miss Smiley in Dr. Cuyler's church was in violation of the injunctions of the General Assembly.

Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, of Newark, N. J., has declined a call to the First Presbyterian church of Detroit, Mich. Rev. F. R. Harbaugh has received a call to the church at Red Bank.

At a late communion at Dr. Cuyler's church, Brooklyn, ninety-five were added to the membership. The present membership of Lafayette avenue church is sixteen hundred and two.

Bishop Wiley, while presiding over the Newark Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, received a telegram of the death of his oldest son, Charles T., a fine boy of sixteen years, of scarlet fever.

Rev. Leighton Coleman has resigned the Episcopal church at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and accepts the rectorship of Trinity church, Toledo, Ohio. He is regarded as a valuable accession to the diocese.

The Rev. Isaac Banks will preach in the First Baptist church, Nineteenth street, on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. The holy communion will be administered after morning service next Sunday.

Bishop Cummins' new church society, worshipping every Sabbath in Steinway and Lyric Halls, New York city, have called to their pastorate Mr. Bears, of the Reformed Dutch Church, the Bishop having resigned his rectorship.

Prof. Hiram Mead, of Oberlin (Ohio) Theological Seminary, formerly pastor of the First church, at South Hadley, Mass., has been elected President of Middlebury College, Vermont, but it is not known whether he will accept.

Rev. Abel Stevens, D.D., LL. D., has resigned the editorial position which he held in connection with the *Methodist*. Ill-health has compelled him to take this step. The doctor will retain his position as an editorial contributor.

The Rev. Stephen L. Mershon, a minister of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, died on Sunday, 12th inst., at the house of his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Talmage, in Napanock, New York. He had been married to a daughter of Mr. Talmage on the Wednesday previous.

Rev. John Edgar, of New York, has been chosen Instructor in Westminster College in the place of Miss Mollie Stevenson, she having resigned on account of ill health. This gentleman is considered a valuable addition to the faculty. He is highly recommended for his fine literary culture.

The Methodists of England have 7,000 churches, valued at $60,000,000 gold; 1,300 ministers and local preachers, and between 500,000 to 400,000 church members. Upward of 1,000,000 persons attend their ministry, 600,000 children attend their Sunday schools, and 120,000 attend their day schools and other educational institutions.

Rev. Thomas Carlton, D.D., for a number of years a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Elizabeth, New Jersey last week, aged sixty-four years. He was one of the agents of the Methodist Book Concern in New York during the time the irregularities, which occupied considerable attention some time ago, were represented to have occurred.

On Sabbath, 5th inst., the Presbyterian church of Georgetown, D. C., occupied for the first time their new and beautiful house of worship, which has just been completed at a cost (for the building alone) of $29,700. One year ago they began the demolition of the old building on Bridge street, and the construction (partly out of the material of the old) of the new house on West street, a more central and every way more desirable location.

PERSONAL.

Over $10,000 has already been subscribed in Boston for a monument to Sumner.

A milliner and hair dresser in Texas has hanging in her window the scalp of a young Indian squaw, with long black hair and one ear, from which hangs a silver pendant. Anything to draw custom.

Governor Allen, of Ohio, has received an invitation to be present at the inauguration of C. M. Ingersoll, governor-elect of Connecticut, to take place at New Haven, Wednesday, May 6th.

Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the claimant of the Tichborne estates, has written a long reply to the charges brought against him by his former barristers in connection with his defense of that noted character, in the course of which he predicts the speedy return of the "real Arthur Orton" to England.

Mrs. Anna M. Fitzhugh, who died at her home near Alexandria, Va., a few days ago, bestows the bulk of her property upon the children of the late Gen. R. E. Lee, relatives of her husband, by whom it was bequeathed to her. She was worth $200,000 in bonds, stocks and money, in addition to large landed estates.

A Connecticut lady remained too long on a train to kiss a female friend, the other day, and trying to get off after it had started, was thrown on her face. "If ever I kiss anybody again!" she said revengefully, as she arose, "any woman, at least, I'll be added, thoughtfully, "then it will be when I am crazy."

Dr. Boernstein writes to a Cincinnati paper that Bismarck may be unable to transact business for months and perhaps years, on account of his illness. Having lived rather high when a young man, he now has to pay for it by a gouty leg, which troubles him exceedingly. The only cure, and that a slow one, is quiet and no excitement; but, unfortunately, the Prince is of an extremely violent temper, and every fit of passion brings on a relapse.

Aunt Frankie Flowers, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, claims to have been the first "crusader" against the whisky ring. Several years ago it was proposed to establish a large steam distillery in her immediate neighborhood. She one morning, in fact than she called on the gentlemen and told them that they could not do it; that if they attempted it she would, with a company of women, tear away the machinery by log, and burn them in their presence. The distillers took the hint and abandoned the enterprise.

A Georgia paper reports that in 1871 about one hundred and fifty Swedes were taken to Jones county, in that State, to replace colored laborers. Their passage to this country was paid for on condition that they should work not less than one year and refund the passage money at the time of final settlement. They worked faithfully for the time stipulated in the contract, but then refused to work on the plantations, and went off to towns and cities in Northern Georgia and States further north. Of all the one hundred and fifty, only one one man remains in Jones county, but the experiment showed that colored labor is not indispensable to the cultivation of Southern plantations.

Of the thirty-five hundred new books published in England last year, there were two-thirds as many works on science and art as works of fiction. When it is considered how much more restricted in number the readers of sciences are than those of novels, it is a good sign that works of the former class should make so good a show. The influence of Tyndall, Huxley and Proctor is clearly betrayed in the very prevalent effort to popularize the sciences, not by skipping their difficulties, but by letting a little of the light of common sense and a familiar vernacular into them.

Among other relics destroyed in the London Pantechnicon was the shirt worn by King Charles I. on the occasion of his execution. The world will make a shift to get along without it, however.

Do Not Persecute the Body in sickness with medicines that depress the physical energies. What the sick principally need is an accession of vital strength to enable them to cope with the enemy that has assailed them. The diseased system should be sustained, toned, purified and regulated, and there is no medical preparation in existence so largely endowed with the properties required to effect these objects as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In ordinary practice aperient, blood-depurating, anti-bilious and sedative medicines are administered separately. In Hostetter's Bitters all these agents are combined, and act together in perfect harmony, so that undue debility and undue excitement are alike prevented, and the strength of the patient rallies while the disease is losing ground. In dyspepsia, liver complaint, chronic constipation, intermittent fevers, general weakness, and all ailments involving physical and mental depression, this pure vegetable restorative is a sovereign remedy.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers.
Geo. A. Berry, President.
John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Family Medicines.

Amusements This Week.

Circus, Menagerie, Knights of Pythias, and a host of others will visit Pittsburgh this week, and will visit also the Store of JOSEPH BROWNE, corner Penn and Sixth. The Largest Stock of

HAIR BRUSHES,
COMBS, PUFFS,
SACHET POWDERS,
CLOTHES, TOOTH AND
NAIL BRUSHES, FINE SOAP,
IMPORTED PERFUMES,
COSMETICS AND
FANCY ARTICLES
GENERALLY.

Remember the Place,
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

Candidates.

FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District.

FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d*

Dissolution.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL B. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of

FRENCH & QUAY,

Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.

M. S. QUAY.

JOSEPH R. HARBAH, Attorney.

Furniture.

FURNITURE,
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
97, 99 and 101 Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM,
HALL AND OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOSTON TEA HOUSE,
22 DIAMOND.
CASH A SPECIALTY.

10 lbs A Sugar	$1 00
11 lbs Extra C Sugar	1 00
11 lbs Light Yellow Sugar	1 00
3 lbs Fine Molasses per gal	1 25
3 lbs can Standard Tomatoes	25
3 lbs can Standard Peaches	30
3 lbs can Peaches	28
3 lbs Tomatoes	14
7 Bars Woman's Friend Soap	25
7 bars Rosin Soap	25
6 Bars Wax Soap	25
12 Cakes Toilet Soap	25
Window's Canned Corn	25
Jellies, two tumblers	25
Flour, per barrel	7 25

ALL GOODS SOLD IN PROPORTION.
CUSTOMERS CAN SAVE 12 PER CENT. by purchasing their Groceries of us.
We advertise 10 lbs A Sugar for $1 00, and sell A Sugar.
All Goods and Prices Guaranteed.
All Goods Delivered Free.
Persons purchasing will do well to give us a call.
NO STALE GOODS.
Remember the place.
GEO. WHALEY,
22 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.
WM. D. ROGERS.....JOSEPH MOORE, Jr.
ESTABLISHED 1846.
Wm. D. Rogers & Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Invite the attention of connoisseurs in driving to the extensive variety of new designs of their celebrated STANDARD QUALITY
LIGHT WAGONS
AND
FINE PLEASURE CARRIAGES,
Manufactured exclusively at their FACTORY, THIRTEENTH AND FAIRHILL STREETS, and sold directly to consumers. Every vehicle fully guaranteed. Communications promptly answered.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS:
1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
TTh5

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

Mrs. HINELY & CO.'S
LADIES' AND GENT'S
Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,
No. 16 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals sent to offices.

KEELER'S SCALES.
ABOVE GROUND, QUICK WEIGHER, PIT SCALES, &c., all sizes. The manufacture and sale of the above scales are continued by the Administrator. The excellency of this construction is unsurpassed, while their adaptability to the various uses required of weighing machinery is unequalled. Repair Shop, 36 Water street.
Office—3 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
sw H. J. KEELER, Administrator.

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OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.
PUBLISHED FOR THE TRADE BY
R. NEWELL & SON,
626 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Catalogues of Views furnished on application. WS

Dry Goods.

A. D. McKEE.
NEW
Curtain Laces
A LARGE STOCK
AND
VERY LOW PRICES.
LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Spring Dress Goods,
Now Ready.
59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ENGLISH
Walking Jackets.
Cashmere Emb'd Jackets,
Drap D'Ete Jackets,
Diagonal Jackets,
Silk Jackets,
Dolmas, Polonaises,
Traveling Suits,
AT
White, Orr & Co.'s
25 Fifth Avenue.

Merchant Tailors.

STILL THEY COME.
MORE NEW
Worsted Coatings,
JUST RECEIVED BY
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequaled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
Specimen Prices—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; Finest Worsted Suits, $53. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Removals.

REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO
NO. 51 SIXTH STREET.
Will Open about APRIL 15th at NO. 49 SIXTH STREET, with the finest Assortment of Marbleized Slate Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates, &c., to be found in the city. tf

REMOVAL.
THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY
Will remove, about the 15th of April, to the North-west corner of
Smithfield Street and Third Avenue.

THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of
Dry Pine and Hemlock
JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT
PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS, PICKETS, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
OFFICE AND YARDS:
Twenty-ninth and Liberty Sts.
JAMES AINSLIE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Open and Top Buggies,
DOCTOR

A. A. McCARTY,

BROKER,

No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

$67,800

TO INVEST IN MORTGAGES

FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, 1874.

The local money market continues well supplied with funds for borrowers in good stapding; the banks are taking care of their customers without difficulty and occasionally buy a piece of "outside" paper.

Exchange on New York is abundant and sells at 75 per thousand discount between the banks.

—The election of a Board of Directors by the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad took place to-day. A full list of those chosen to serve for the ensuing year will be found in our local column.

The new names added to the list of managers indicate that the road will be run in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is an owner of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company stock to the extent of $2,075,000.

Sales of the 7-30 bonds of the Valley Road are reported to-day at 92⅞. Gold opened at 111¾, and after various fluctuations, closed at 112¼.

—The following is a compartive list of the opening and closing prices of the day for the leading shares on the New York Board:

	Opening.	Closing
Western Union Telegraph	69½	71½
Rock Island	98¾	99¼
Wabash	20¾	42¾
Col., Chic. & Ind. Central	22	22¾
Northwestern	44¼	47
Pacific Mail	39	42¾
Lake Shore	74¾	76⅜
New York Central	97¾	98⅜
Union Pacific	31¾	32⅝
St. Paul	37⅜	37⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	25	25⅜
Erie	34⅝	35½

The heavy decline in gold and advance in stocks is a feature of the market that demands no moralizing. The lesson is so plain that he who runs may read.

—Dame rumor for the thousandth time announces that Secretary Richardson will retire from the Tregsury. A consummation devoutly to be wished, and a change that will be hailed with gratitude by the business public. Various names are mentioned as probable successors of Judge Richardson, among which is that of Judge Patterson, of Philadelphia.

Speaking of the resolution of the Pennsylvania State Legislature directing the Attorney General to commence proceedings against all brokers and banking institutions implicated in the Dimmick bribery case, our special correspondent at Harrisburg has the following account of Mr. Patterson's connection therewith:

"One of the parties proposed to be reached under this resolution is Mr. Rowland Patterson, president of the Western bank of Philadelphia, whom President Grant proposes to appoint Secretary of the Treasury. He is alleged to have contributed his quota, in cash, as requested, to a fund whose only object could be to corrupt the Legislature and obtain bribery to pass a bill repealing the Usury laws; and Mr. Patterson's prospects to succeed Secretary Richardson very much depend upon whether they may be, to indictment and trial therefor. It is a singular spectacle, to say the least, to see the President selecting for his cabinet officer a man against whom such a grave charge is preferred, and the Senate, whose backer for the Secretaryship, Mr. A. J. Drexel, also understood to be included in the object of the resolution."

—The present value of the bonds of the resulting railways is now an important question, as there are so many of the new roads asking their bondholders to fund their coupons for the coming three or five years. If it were only a matter of rebate of interest or postponement of payment of income, the question of the present value of any bond would be easy of solution. If the owner of a Northern Pacific bond were certain that on the first of July, 1875, he could receive interest in gold at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. upon the par of his bonds, then the question is simply, what is the present value of that which fifteen months hence will positively bring $36 50 gold on the $1,000, and produce the same each six months regularly therefore? If there were no question of after uncertainty as to future payments of interest, Northern Pacific bonds are to-day worth more than 35. But as many holders question if such regular payments will take place, there is an element of uncertainty which enters largely as a factor in the computation of the present value of the bonds. And it, is the difference of opinion on this point which, together with the supply and demand, produces the fluctuations in the market price of the bonds. Hence every purchaser who buys the bonds for the income they may be expected to produce will, before purchasing, consider all the questions relating to the land grant, including the value of the lands for special purposes and the prospect of their speedy settlement, as also the exact location of those already obtained; he will examine into the management of the road as to whether it is conducting the affairs in an economical and honest manner; and he will make an estimate of what will probably be the future earnings and resources of the road. Every intending purchaser of Northern Pacific bonds must make some such examination or he is a mere speculator in them, and their present value is largely determined by the answer that each person arrives at. And it is so in regard to every security upon which interest is not being regularly paid.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day, furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 5 Fourth avenue:

April 24, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112⅛	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120⅛		120⅜		120⅜	
5's, 1865	119¼		119¼		119¼	
10's, 1864	119¼		119¼		119⅝	
10's, 1865, new	119		119		119⅛	
10's, 1867	119⅛		119¼		119⅝	
10's, 1868	119		119		119¼	
10's	114		114		114	
6's, coupon	116		116		116	
Currency 6's	116		116		116	
New 5 per cents	114					
Canton		80		80		
Western Union Tel.	69½	70½	71	71⅛	71⅛	71⅝
Quicksilver		16½		16½		
Pacific Mail	40¾	41⅝	41⅝	42¼	42¼	42⅝
Adams Express		98		98		98
Wells-Fargo Express		78½		79		
American Express		61	62	62	62	62
United States Ex.		97		97		96⅞
New York Central	97⅞	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Erie	34⅜	34⅝	34⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜
Michigan Central	74	74½	74½	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
Michigan Southern	74½	75⅛	75⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅜
Illinois Central				89		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		105		106		106
Chicago & Northw'n	44⅜	45¼	45⅝	46⅜	47⅛	47⅛
Do. preferred	64	65	65½	66		
Rock Island	98⅝	98⅞	98⅞	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
St. Paul	36⅝	36⅞	37	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜
Do. preferred	55	55½	55½	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
Wabash	39⅝	40⅛	41⅝	42⅛	41¾	42⅛
Cannibal & St. Jos.			34			
Do. preferred			54		53	
Ohio & Mississippi	25	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜		
Terre Haute	23½	23½	23½	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Chicago & Alton		100		100		100
Do. preferred		120		120	120	120
C. C. C. & I.		99		99		99
Cleveland, Tol'd & Erie		21½		21½		21½
Cincinnati Union Ex.		129	126	126		126½
Marietta				11		
Cumberland Coal				7		
Tennessee State bonds				83		84
Do. new				83		84
South Carolina, July				7		7
Missouri 6's				94		94½

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	51⅝
Pennsylvania scrip	99
Reading	56¾
United Companies of New Jersey	121
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	109¾
Lehigh Valley	60½
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	92⅝
Central Transportation Company	43½
Empire Transportation Company	33
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s	67¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 24, 1874.

There is not much change to note from the condition of the general market, as reported during the past week. Business everywhere is brisk, and the wholesale and commission houses are full of activity, presenting every appearance of a prosperous trade. Liberty rect to-day, under the influence of the bright outlook, was thronged with a busy crowd of buyers and sellers, and a driving trade was reported.

There are few changes in prices, and what we have noted are not of much importance. Bacon still provisions are firmly held by dealers report that trade is very active, and that they can hardly keep up to their orders. rivate advices from Philadelphia state that business in the provision market there was for the last depressed yesterday, by the veto of the Senate Finance bill, but the market here exhibits no such tendency. The trade in groceries is very active, with little change in prices. Commission merchants report a lively business, with an upward tendency in potatoes, and cheese fully up to the highest quotations. Grain exhibits the same characteristics as during the past few days, with wheat dull at former prices, while corn, oats and rye are very firm, with an upward tendency. The flour merchants report the market steady, with an active trade. There are no alterations in prices, however.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for last twenty-four hours: Flour, bbls ..... 2,423 Wheat, sacks 170
Corn, sacks ..... 27 Oats, sacks 1,852
Barley, sacks ..... 1,570 Bacon, lbs 59
Butter, pkgs ..... 23 Potatoes, bush 705
Apples, bbls 101
Poultry, pkgs 94

The following quotations are the rates realized on wholesale lots, unless otherwise specified. On small orders an advance is charged:

APPLES—Scarce. We quote $5 50@6 00 for choice; common to fair at $1 00@3 00.

ASHES—No change in prices. Soda, refined, 8c; soda, common 5½@6c; black load 4 per cent. refined 5c; potash 8c per lb.

ALES—X $4 00 ₱ bbl; XX $5 ₱ bbl; India pale $9 00 in bbls; Bass' English ale, in hilderkins of 22 gals, $22 50@23 24 bbls 44 gals, $27 25@27 50 hhds, 66 gals $32 50@33 00; in cases, 4 doz bott's, $3 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bott's, $5 00 ₱ doz; Younger's sparkling ale, $3 60 ₱ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 60 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱doz.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 8c ₱ gal; fair to good 7c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Following are the ruling figures of the market: Canvassed hams, 13½ ₱ lb; hams, extra sugar cured, 13c; shoulders, canvassed, 9½ ₱ lb, 9½@9c shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, 13½ ₱ lb; breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured, 13½c; dried beef, canvassed, 11c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 13½c; beef tongues, 60 ₱ doz $7 00; bacon shoulders, 8½ ₱ lb; 8½c rib sides, 9c; clear sides, 9½@10c; clear sides, 10c; clear mess pork, $9 bbl $18 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, 9½ ₱ lb; leaf refined for summer use, in pieces, 10c; 4c ₱ ½ bbls, 10, 11¾c; buckets, 10, 12¼c; in 3-lb caddies, 10, 12½c; in 5-lb. cadies, 10½c; in 7½ pails, 10, 13½c; in 5-lb pails, 10, 13½c; in 6-lb pails, 10, 14c; ham sausage 9½ ₱ lb; lard oil, extra winter strained, 75c gallon.

BUTTER—We quote roll butter at 30@35c; choice dairy is sold at 28@30c. We observe that the receipts of butter continue quite free.

BEANS—Prime white may $2 25@2 50 ₱ bush, fair to good $2 00@2 25.

BORAX—Sales at 20@24c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—$2 ₱ doz. No. 2, $2 50 ₱ doz; No. 3, $2 ₱ doz; No. 5, $2 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 00 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 ₱ doz; shipping wire 30c ₱ doz; 37c ₱ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We are reported sales 1 lb cans $1 60 per dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 00; 5 ₱ cans $7 00; 10 ₱ cans, boxes, $42 00.

DAVIS SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 16@17c ₱ ₱.

CANDLES OIL—We quote from store 14@14½c; Lo. b. cars at works 12½c per gallon.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill A, No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 twine bags 35c; do 2¼c, 42c; white cotton chain 40c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 15c; cotton twine 25c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9½@10½c ₱ ₱; clear sides 9@9½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 10c ₱ ₱.

CRANBERRIES—Choice varieties $17 00@18 00 ₱ barrel, or $6 00 ₱ crate.

CANNED GOODS—Trade reported very active. 3 ₱ tomatoes ₱ doz, $2 25; 3 ₱ peaches ₱ doz $3 50; 2 ₱ peaches ₱ doz $2 25; 3 ₱ pie peaches ₱ doz $2 25; Winslow's corn, ₱ doz $2 25; Baltimore corn ₱ doz $2 00; 1 ₱ Cove oysters $1 25; 2 ₱ Cove oysters $2 25; marrowfat pickles ₱ bbl $11 00; medium pickles, ₱ half bbl $6; small do ₱ bbl $12 00; Boston mixed pickles ₱ bbl $15 00; Boston mixed pickles ₱ half bbl $8 00.

CHEESE—The demand for cheese continues large, and the supply is not quite adequate. Prices are firm. We quote as follows: Young America, 13c; Nutmeg, 12c. Prime to choice Ohio new, 10@12c. New York, Wisconsin and Michigan, 12½@13c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a fair demand, with sales of four dozen packages at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½@13c; soda crackers, 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₱ ₱.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 85@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—We are reported sales apples at 8@9c ₱ ₱; peaches, mixed, 11@12c; new do, halves, 14@16c; blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The receipts of eggs have not been able to keep down the price; on the contrary, the market remains firm at 22@23c with some holders adhering very strictly to the latter figure.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $8 50; No. 1 mess do, $8; extra No. 1 shore mackerel, $7; extra No. 1 family mackerel $10 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 No. 3 mackerel are held at $16 ₱ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ₱ 100; haddium do $5. Bloaters 5½ boxes 55c, whole boxes $1 50. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $8 00@8 50; lake herring $7 00@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ₱ box; No. 1, 35c ₱ box.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No 1 ₱ ₱ 70c; No 2 ₱ ₱ 55c.

FLOUR—Unchanged. We quote: St Louis $6 00@6 25 ₱ bbl Minnesota spring wheat $5 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 25@7 00; red winter wheat $6 00; Rye flour $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The trade in groceries is fairly active, and presents an encouraging prospect for the future. We note an alteration in white sugars which consists of a decrease of one-quarter of a cent. As some houses adhere to the former rate we give both figures.

Green Coffees—Fancy 28c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; Java 36c ₱ ₱.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers is now at 22c; loose 28½@29c as to quality.

Sugars—Standard extra C, 9¾@10c; Standard B, 9¾@10c; Standard A, 10¼@10½c; Standard Yellows, 10@10½c; Franklin, 9¾@10c; Powdered, 9¾@10c; American extra C, 9¾c.

Syrups and Molasses—New Orleans 50@81 10 ₱ ₱; Gunpowder 50@81 25; Imperial 50@81 ₱ ₱; Japan 50@81 ₱ ₱; Oolong 25@85c ₱ ₱; fancy $1 ₱ ₱; Souchong 25@85c ₱ ₱.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 72c; choice 68c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 20c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c; as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9¼c; Patna 8@8¼c Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—The market is not materially changed. Wheat is still dull, and rather nominal at $1 00@1 55 for white; red is quoted at $1 30@1 35. Shelled corn is firm at 38@38c; car at 36@36c; the supply is light. Rye prices firm at 1 05@1 08; we hear that slightly higher prices have been asked, but learn of no authenticated sales above quotations. Oats are 62c for white, and 60c for mixed in car lots. Barley is nominal.

HAY—Hard and track, $18@20 ₱ ton; wagon $24@25.

HONEY—Clover 40c ₱ ₱; buckwheat blossom 30c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—No. 1 at 40@45c; prime 35@40c; No. 2, 62 @26c.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs $1 20@1 25; sugar, in grain, 13@14c ₱ ₱.

MILL FEED — Bran very scarce and higher; quoted at $21 50@22 00; middlings $23 50; oil meal $1 20@2 00.

ONIONS—Silver skins $6 00@7 00 ₱ bbl; sets $8 00@9 00 ₱ bush.

POULTRY, LIVE—Chickens per pair 80@90c; turkeys 22 00@4 00; geese $1 00@1 25; ducks $1 00; pigeons 30@40c.

PROVISIONS—Light demand and strong upward tendency. Prime beechblows are quoted at $1 30@1 35 on track; $1 35@1 40 per bushel delivered. Mess pork $16 00@16 50; clear do $22 25; Winslow's corn, ₱ doz $2 25; Baltimore corn ₱ doz $2 00; 1 ₱ Cove oysters $1 25; 2 ₱ Cove oysters $2 25; marrowfat pickles ₱ bbl $11 00; medium pickles, ₱ half bbl $6; small do ₱ bbl $12 00; Boston mixed pickles ₱ bbl $15 00; Boston mixed pickles ₱ half bbl $8 00.

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CITY MATTERS.

Notice to Subscribers.

Our subscribers in Lawrenceville and vicinity formerly served by John Kane, will please note the fact that the COMMERCIAL will hereafter be delivered by Mr. George Schultz, to whom all payments should be made.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, April 24, 1874.

	Cents.
Aleine, James, St. Louis, Mo.	1
Barney, Dennes & Co., Roscoe, Ohio	3
Crane, H. P., Oswego, N. Y.	3
Ivorey, A. L., Cunningtown, Pa.	3
Preston, Chas., St. Louis, Mo.	3
Ralston, Mary, Freeport, Pa.	3
Schmertz, Miller, New York	2
Woodward, C. W., Rochester, N. Y.	3
Mills, Mrs. John, Steubenville, Ohio	3
Winns, Mrs. Mary, Richmond, Va.	3

E. C. NORTRY, Postmaster.

No Meeting Yesterday.

The Board of Health should have met yesterday afternoon, but there was not a quorum of members present, and, consequently, no business was transacted. Those members who were present spent a half an hour discussing the financial problem, with no result, as far as the reporters could gather.

Accident at Soho.

Between four and five o'clock last evening a serious accident occurred at Soho. One of the laborers employed on the work of filling in at that point suffered the breaking of a leg and other injuries by the fall of a mass of earth upon him. The injured man, Michael Welsh, was taken to the Mercy Hospital.

Will Probated.

The will of Mary Holmes, late of this city, was probated yesterday. The testatrix bequeathed all her property to Elizabeth W. Ramsey and Susanna Ramsey, children of Sarah Jane Ramsey, widow, and to John and Robinson W. Graham, children of William Graham, to be divided among them equally. Henry Elkins is appointed executor.

Charged with Forgery.

W. W. Chapman, in the employ of W. C. Childs & Co., was arrested yesterday on a charge of false pretenses, preferred before Acting Mayor McMasters by W. C. Childs. Subsequently another information was made against Chapman by the same party for forgery in using the firm's name. The accused was committed to jail in default of bail for a hearing on Friday next.

Still Another Appeal.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., of the Tenth ward, Allegheny, appealed to the Common Pleas Court yesterday from the triennial assessments of taxes on real estate in that ward, because, as is claimed, said assessments is unjust and unequal, and contrary to the spirit of the law. The appeal was granted, and notice ordered to be served on the County Commissioners.

Gas Lighting Committee.

The Council Committee on Gas Lighting met yesterday afternoon at the office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company.

A number of petitions for public lamps in various localities were acted upon, and the question of the change of location of some discussed.

A resolution was adopted and a committee was appointed to enter into a contract to ascertain whether the party making the public lamps is coming fairly with the contract.

Adjourned.

Reckless Commitments.

Police magistrates should exercise a little more judgment in committing prisoners to the Workhouse. If they could be held personally liable for trifling with the liberties of those who may chance to fall victims to their malice or stupidity, it might serve to cure them. Several flagrant cases have recently been brought to the notice of the courts, and the parties have been promptly released. Yesterday Peter McClaren, who had been committed to jail thirty days, as a suspicious character, was brought before Judge Collier and discharged, the commitment being defective.

Grant Street Church Property at Auction.

On Monday afternoon next, April 27th, the very valuable real estate, fifty feet front on Grant street, by about one hundred feet deep, including the Union Baptist church building, will be sold at auction, by Messrs. James W. Drape & Co., of 419 Federal street, Allegheny. This is a very desirable property, being situated near Sixth avenue, and directly in the line of business improvement. The purchase, whether for a speculative purpose, or merely as a speculative investment, cannot fail to prove profitable. There is no "back lot" to real estate in that locality. For further information apply to Messrs. Drape & Co.

Yesterday's Visit of the Crusaders.

The lady crusaders resumed the work of visiting the saloons yesterday. Their first call was made about 11 o'clock, under the leadership of Mrs. Collins, at No. 69 Fourth avenue. The door was closed and the ladies then proceeded to Mr. Fred. Wiedmier's saloon No. 63 Water street, where they were admitted and held their usual service. They were treated very politely, but received no encouragement from the proprietor. Two of the crowd of men present, however, signified their willingness to sign the pledge, admitting that the use of liquor had been their ruination. The visitors next called at the saloon of Mr. Shaw, No. 61 Water street kept by a man named Durkin. The proprietor admitted them willingly into his bar-room, but was unwilling to sign the pledge. The conversation held with the barkeeper was also of no avail.

A Child Deserted by Its Parents.

A young woman from Steubenville, supposed from her appearance to be a servant girl, yesterday morning appeared with a child in her arms at Mrs. Adair's boarding house, No. 180 Manhattan street, and inquired for one of the boarders named Joseph Charter. Word was sent to Charter, who was at the mill where he is employed, that his presence was demanded at his boarding house. He appeared, and the young woman informed him that she had brought his child to him. Charter, who is defiant on the floor took her departure. Charter hastened to his room, packed his valise and also hastily departed while the landlady was preparing dinner. When her task was done Mrs. Adair went to the room of the male boarder and his fair visitor and discovered that they both had departed, and the child contentedly lying upon the floor. Mrs. Adair immediately made application to the Directors of the Poor and the child will to-day be taken to the Home.

Saved from Drowning.

The man from whom proceeded the cries of "save me, save me," while struggling with the waters of the Allegheny, early yesterday morning, was not drowned as was supposed by those who heard the cries on this side of the river. Three of the employes at Robinson's circus heard the cries, and, procuring a skiff succeeded in picking up the man a short distance below the piers of the Union bridge. He was entirely exhausted when taken into the skiff, and had only succeeded in keeping up so long by swimming and clinging to a log. He was taken into a boat in which a family lived and resuscitated, after the usual treatment. The man is connected with the circus, and was the accompanying Robinson's circus, and that while considerably under the influence of liquor, he had gone on to one of Robinson's steamboats to get a bucket of water, when he fell into the river. The men on the boat recommended for their activity and promptness in endeavoring to save the life of a fellow man.

The Allegheny Temperance Meeting.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic temperance meetings yet held in Allegheny was held last evening in the Rev. Dr. Swift's church, Arch street. The large auditorium of the church was completely filled, many persons occupying chairs placed in the aisles and others being compelled to stand. The gallery was also crowded.

The meeting was organized by calling James Park, Jr., to the chair and the exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Swift. Miss Hannah Davis and Mrs. Graham each gave an account of the reception extended to the ladies by the citizens of Harrisburg, and of the ladies' proceedings at the Capitol, which have been already reported.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Robinson, the Rev. Mr. Gill addressed the meeting. His address was well received by the audience, and was then explained, by request, the tenor of the House bill, which caused the ladies' trip to Harrisburg. He said the act professed to be a supplement, but was in reality a separate act granting privileges to distilleries to distill or sell liquor in Local Option counties, provided they manufactured it there.

Mrs. Kirkwood, Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Dennison also addressed the meeting, each expressing their desire to have the crusading continued till the ladies obtain the victory.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Neck and Neck" has two more representations—this afternoon and evening. On Monday Mrs. D. P. Bowers and Mr. J. C. McGibbon will appear in Boucicault's last drama, "Led Astray." The public may confidently anticipate a week of rare enjoyment, and the management of the Opera House may prepare for crowded houses every night. There is much curiosity to see the new play which has proved so popular elsewhere.

Library Hall.

Mrs. G. C. Howard and her company produced "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for the second time at Library Hall, last evening, before an audience of fair number. The play was satisfactorily interpreted, Mrs. Howard's *Topsy* being specially fine. There will be but few more chances to see this favorite drama—at the matinee this afternoon, and this evening. Secure seats while you can.

Academy of Music.

Bullock's Royal Marionettes will appear twice to-day—matinee at two P. M., and in the evening at eight—at the Academy. No more interesting entertainment has been afforded our people for a long time. It pleases old and young alike, and should be seen by all. Seats can be secured at the Academy box-office at any hour during the day.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The ladies' matinee commences at two o'clock, and the evening performance at eight. All the company, including the celebrated Jackley family, will appear in excellent programmes.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

There will be two entertainments at this new and popular resort to-day—matinee and evening performance. The company is a very strong one, in every way.

Forepaugh's Aggregation.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Thursday says of Forepaugh's aggregation: "The audience which this exhibition has drawn have numbered among the visitors the *elite* of our most refined society, and the universal decision places Forepaugh's aggregation in point of interest and instruction, far ahead of any similar concern that has ever appeared in Washington. The animals are remarkably fine specimens of their different species; the museum is filled with a vast number of rarities; the circus is elegant and refined, and the whole establishment is surrounded by an air of quiet and decorum quite surprising in the traveling caravan. We must congratulate the proprietor upon the excellent order maintained throughout, and the gentlemanly appearance and polite attention of his *attaches*, especially to ladies and children. The show deserves the splendid success it has met, and will certainly continue to meet, wherever its rare merits are known." Exhibitions will be given at East Liberty, on Penn avenue, at the corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-first street on Tuesday, in Birmingham on Wednesday, and in Allegheny City on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, on the Union Skating Park grounds.

Kelly & Leon.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrel troupe, one of the few really good organizations now traveling, will appear at Library Hall on Tuesday and will appear at Library Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. They will introduce a number of new jokes, songs, dances, burlesque, etc. They should draw full houses.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Mass Meeting at Dr. Noble's Church—Remarks of Mother Stewart, of Ohio.

Another mass meeting in favor of the Temperance movement was held last evening, in the Third Presbyterian church, (Dr. Noble's) Sixth avenue, Mrs. Collins, President of the Women's Temperance Union, presiding.

The attraction of the evening was an address from Mother Stewart, of Ohio. Mrs. Stewart, although somewhat advanced in years, is yet quite active and is full of talk. Her style is attractive and she impressed all with the feeling that she is in earnest in the work in which she has engaged. Last evening she occupied the undivided attention of a moderate-sized audience for about one hour and a half.

The meeting was opened with the reading of the 93d psalm, by Rev. Dr. Hunter, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Alex. Clark.

"Jesus, lover of my soul,"

was then sung by the audience, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The President announced a meeting of the fifth avenue branch union at the Methodist church, Fifth avenue, opposite Magee street, on the evening of the 28th inst., and a mass meeting on Friday evening next at the Presbyterian church, Franklin square.

REMARKS OF MRS. STEWART.

Mrs. Stewart being introduced said she was not surprised at seeing a large audience. It was so everywhere—crowds attended all the meetings to hear the cause of temperance discussed. It is so plain, she said, that all seem to say, "Oh! God, we have sinned against thee, and we are anxious to repent. Six months ago she doubted if any respectable number could have been brought together here. At that time there was no feeling, no enthusiasm; we were all indifferent, sleeping at our posts while the enemy was entrenching himself; well may we plead to Christ as our only refuge. Nothing but prayer can help us, prayer and work. She was a Methodist and believed in prayer, but work must accompany prayer. She came with plain words to try stir up and keep up the enthusiasm. She feared the atmosphere was not as warm here as in Ohio. There it is all ablaze. We must be up and doing, and nerve ourselves to the work and never leave it. Mrs. Stewart said she regretted that there were not more men present; she wanted to talk to men, and she hoped the women would tell their husbands what she said, for their benefit. This is a common sense work and we must work in a common sense way. The cause needs the prayer and work of both men and women. Mrs. Stewart now touched upon politics and said whisky places men in office who are not capable to fill positions they occupy. The ladies had an ovation at the work they undertook in this movement but now the men say let them go on and finish it. She berated ministers and church members for not taking interest in politics. She held that religion and politics could go together; that religion could be taken anywhere. Liquor men never fail to vote and why not ministers and all good men. She would not take the motto: If a man is honest, watch him and keep him so; we want a good and honest man in office, watch him and keep him a good and honest man. Mrs. Stewart would have Legislators act for God's glory and not men for rot their and others as well as for the liquor interest. The work of the ladies here has only just begun, and there is much to do. It is God's cause and he has called his handmaidens to the work. She would say to her sisters that in this work they are getting nearer heaven than they have ever been.

With reference to the visiting of saloons Mrs. Stewart said she felt it a blessing that all whom God's people from the Methodist Church was a blessing, and but aided the cause. The women of Steubenville had composed a missionary into churches and into religious gatherings, people who never before were there or heard prayer and sang into and were converted, and the churches have been baptized by this as they have not been for years before. The speaker advised visits to the prisons, to hospitals and infirmaries the gather of the children together.

In regard to the press of women to come, the speaker said she believed that much unnecessary work and time was being thrown away. Be done and if necessary it can afford to be somewhat neglected for the great cause. We can also, said she, save time by throwing off the unnecessary ornamentation in dress and other matters; we can do with twelve flounces on dresses instead of fifteen as heretofore. Mrs. Stewart urged continued prayer, and how the women say to those men who say that they should not visit saloons, that men should not go to saloons, that women should not go. She would urge the women to go to saloons in bands, not in few numbers, because the liquor men do not care for two or three calling on them. But they fear exposure to a number. Young men's clubs should be organized to help save young men who drink. Rooms should be opened for young men, with books, papers, and refreshments and entertainments for them. Before closing, the speaker besought all ladies present to pray and work and say "I hope they will succeed." They will never succeed, said Mrs. Stewart. All Christians must aid in the work. The ladies must not accept the men from the work; the men must be had to aid in it, and not only must we have them, but we must have aid from their pocket books. It will take money to carry on this war. In Pittsburgh, she understood, \$5,000 would be a guarantee fund of \$1,000,000! Why, in Springfield, Ohio, we have a fund of \$40,000.

"Nearer my God to Thee," was sung by the audience after which Mrs. Stewart was induced to give a statement in regard to the temperance convention held in Cincinnati Ohio. It had been called together within ten days for the purpose of preparing a memorial to the constitutional convention now sitting in the interests of the temperance cause. The convention was a great success. There were one hundred and twenty-five cities and towns represented, and one thousand people.

No such convention in point of numbers had ever been called together in so short a time.

After some talking, during which the gentleman attending the meeting retired and a private meeting was held by the ladies.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Henry F. McIntyre, bankrupt, Erie county. The final account of the assignee presented and approved.

Wilmarth & Reife, bankrupts, Elk county. The application for the discharge as to the validity and priority of existing heirs is affirmed, report approved, and fund in the hands of the assignee directed to be distributed accordingly.

A. M. Byers, bankrupt, Lycoming county. The appointment of G. W. Bushnell, of Scranton, as assignee, approved.

Fleck, Wolf & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Geo. K. Powell, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, having been chosen assignee, his appointment approved.

McMillen & Stewart, bankrupts, Crawford county. Argument on rule to show cause why certain expenses should not be paid, and allowed the assignee and his solicitor, after which compensation was fixed by the Court.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

George Hall, on trial for larceny and for receiving goods stolen from freight cars on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was found guilty.

Charles Smith, indicted in the same connection, was found guilty of receiving stolen goods.

In the cases of the Commonwealth vs. H. W. Connor et al., and H. W. Connor, a nolle prosequi was allowed in each, Connor having feed Hall to plead guilty and testify for the State, the parties charged with stealing from the Fort Wayne road in Allegheny.

Another charge against W. C. Smith for larceny and receiving goods stolen from the company, resulted in a verdict of guilty.

Surety and abandonment cases will be taken up to-day.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Charles G. Blume to Charlotte Blume, John C. Twelling was appointed appraiser in place of C. C. Mellor, resigned.

Columbus Coleman et al. vs. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & Chicago Railway Company. Injunction dissolved, and case to be put down for trial.

Samuel F. Crowthers vs. Wm. McKain. Action for rent due. Verdict for plaintiff \$65.76.

In the case of James H. Stephen vs. Stephen Malatesta, the jury found for the defendant, and assessed costs in his damages.

George Emerick & Co. vs. Frank Hardt, administrator of Elizabeth Hamilton, deceased. Issue on action to recover the value of a lot of hops sold to Mrs. Schneider a short time before her death. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$1,000.36.

Joseph Blackley vs. George Moore & Co. Action on an unsettled book account. Verdict for plaintiff, \$74.69.

George Emerick & Co. vs. George Schneider, executor, etc., to recover a judgment. Issue on an action by the plaintiffs in this case, is guardian of Lena, Emma and George Schneider, minor children of George Schneider, deceased, and grandchildren and devisees of Elizabeth Scheider, deceased, the Court appointed Christopher Miller *pro tem.* *ad litem* of Lena, Emma and George Schneider, in the above case.

H. & C. Gaytons, partners, vs. Charles Logue. Action to recover the value of a horse. The jury found for the defendant.

Wm. Fickering vs. Wm. E. Goodell. Rule to quash proceedings in this case.

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., Mr. John D. Murvin was duly qualified and admitted to practice as an attorney of this court.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and Hawkins.

The case of W. P. Carter et al. vs. The Eureka Insurance Company is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of James Gillespie vs. Sill & Negley, action to recover for lumber sold, the jury found for the plaintiff, \$6,000.

On motion of J. F. Slagel, Esq., Mr. John D. Murvin was duly admitted to practice as an attorney of the court.

James Hunter vs. Peter Fairley. Action to recover a balance due for coal sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, \$113.85.

Ellen Hodder, widow, and Agnes, Emma, William and Joseph Hodder, minor children of John H. Hodder, vs. J. D. Schooley, M. D. This is an action on the case for damages for alleged malpractice, which resulted in the death of the husband and father, Dr. John H. Hodder, who was injured in a coal mine, and Dr. Schooley was employed to attend him. It is alleged that the plaintiff's husband died in consequence of that Hodder died of mortification of the leg, caused by bandages placed thereon so tightly as to prevent circulation. The damages are laid at $10,000. On trial before Judge White.

More About Allen, the Bank Swindler.

Chicago papers print more interesting particulars of the operations, West, of the bank swindler, Allen, now in our county jail awaiting trial. It appears that he "struck" the Corn Exchange National Bank to the tune of $5,000. He then wended his way to Galena, Illinois, presented his letters of introduction to the officials of the Galena National Bank, deposited his certified check, and drew out about $2,500. The Central National Bank, of Chicago, was next struck, but the operation, although very skilfully prepared, was not a success.

A few days after the Central National affair, two St. Paul banks suffered. These were the Merchants' National and the First National, and the mode in which the frauds were consummated shows considerable originality of the work of the same sharper. He figured first as the "gentleman of means" who had come West to engage in business, and, in the course of locating in St. Paul, and after discussing the business prospects of that city, produced his certified check. This was for the modest sum of $8,000, and on a Chicago bank, and he simply desired to deposit it to his own credit, which was done. A half hour afterward he drew his check against it for $3,600, which was cashed. Three days after the same gentleman of business address appeared at the National Marine Bank with his letter of introduction, purporting to be from Ogden, Sheldon & Co., of Chicago, stating that it was written on advice from J. M. Crane, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather bank of New York. The gentleman of fine business address now bore the name of J. R. Wood, was this time looking for an investment in real estate, and still ready to buy property to the amount named for not taking interest in politics. She held that religion and politics could go together; that religion could be taken anywhere. Liquor men never fail to vote and why not ministers and all good men. She would say to the motto: If a man is honest, watch him and keep him so; we want a good and honest man in office, watch him and keep him a good and honest man. Mrs. Stewart would have Legislators act for God's glory and not men for rot their and others as well as for the liquor interest. The work of the ladies here has only just begun, and there is much to do. It is God's cause and he has called his handmaidens to the work. She would say to her sisters that in this work they are getting nearer heaven than they have ever been.

With reference to the visiting of saloons Mrs. Stewart said she felt it a blessing that all whom God's people from the Methodist Church was a blessing, and but aided the cause. The women of Steubenville had composed a missionary into churches and into religious gatherings, people who never before were there or heard prayer and sang into and were converted, and the churches have been baptized by this as they have not been for years before. The speaker advised visits to the prisons, to hospitals and infirmaries the gather of the children together.

In regard to the press of women to come, the speaker said she believed that much unnecessary work and time was being thrown away. Be done and if necessary it can afford to be somewhat neglected for the great cause. We can also, said she, save time by throwing off the unnecessary ornamentation in dress and other matters; we can do with twelve flounces on dresses instead of fifteen as heretofore. Mrs. Stewart urged continued prayer, and how the women say to those men who say that they should not visit saloons, that men should not go to saloons, that women should not go. She would urge the women to go to saloons in bands, not in few numbers, because the liquor men do not care for two or three calling on them. But they fear exposure to a number. Young men's clubs should be organized to help save young men who drink. Rooms should be opened for young men, with books, papers, refreshments and entertainments for them. Before closing, the speaker besought all ladies present to pray and work and say "I hope they will succeed." They will never succeed, said Mrs. Stewart. All Christians must aid in the work. The ladies must not accept the men from the work; the men must be had to aid in it, and not only must we have them, but we must have aid from their pocket books. It will take money to carry on this war. In Pittsburgh, she understood, \$5,000 would be a guarantee fund of $1,000,000! Why, in Springfield, Ohio, we have a fund of $40,000.

"Nearer my God to Thee," was sung by the audience after which Mrs. Stewart was induced to give a statement in regard to the temperance convention held in Cincinnati Ohio. It had been called together within ten days for the purpose of preparing a memorial to the constitutional convention now sitting in the interests of the temperance cause. The convention was a great success. There were one hundred and twenty-five cities and towns represented, and one thousand people.

No such convention in point of numbers had ever been called together in so short a time.

After some talking, during which the gentleman attending the meeting retired and a private meeting was held by the ladies.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Meeting of Stockholders—Increase in the Number of Directors—New Board Chosen—John Scott Elected President.

The stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company held an adjourned meeting yesterday, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year. It will be remembered that the late President, Colonel Phillips, died on the day fixed for the annual meeting, and that the election was postponed until yesterday—Mr. John Scott having been chosen President *pro tem.*

Considerable interest was manifested in the meeting yesterday, and among those present were several officers of the Pennsylvania Central, including Col. Thomas A. Scott, George R. Roberts and others. The President's room was draped in mourning, in respect to the memory of Col. Phillips.

Mr. Henry Wheeler, of Philadelphia, called the meeting to order, and the minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. N. F. Sawyer, and approved.

The resolutions touching the death of President Phillips were also read and approved, and the meeting was declared open for business.

Hon. F. E. Brunot, on behalf of the Directors, stated that during the illness of Mr. Phillips, the late President, which was protracted, he had expected to be able to present a report to the stockholders at their annual meeting, but his illness continued, terminating in death before his preparations had been completed. The Board of Directors had elected Mr. John Scott as successor to Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Scott had taken charge of the management and was carrying on the business of the company as well as possible under the circumstances. It had been concluded not to present a report until the President, who, of course, would be chosen the permanent President of the Board, should have time to prepare the same. He also desired to state that it had been decided hereafter to have the Board of Directors composed of nine gentlemen, instead of seven as heretofore.

Mr. Brunot moved that after choosing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, the meeting adjourn until such time as the President shall be prepared to present a report of the operations of the company for the past year, which would no doubt be soon. The motion was carried.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. Brunot then moved, and the motion was carried, that the stockholders now proceed to elect a board of managers, consisting of nine persons, to serve for the ensuing year.

Edward Gregg, Mr. Sands and Mr. Childs were chosen tellers, and were sworn by Alderman Taylor to perform their duties faithfully.

Nominations were now in order, when R. K. Wilson, Esq., of the Citizens' National bank, nominated John Scott, Thomas A. Scott, Geo. B. Roberts, Wm. M. Lyon, Wm. K. Nimick, J. Hutton Lyon, B. F. Jones, James Park, Jr., and Felix R. Brunot, who, there being no opposition, were elected, the number of votes cast being 31,564.

The stockholders meeting then adjourned to reassemble at the call of the President.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors then held a meeting, at which Felix R. Brunot was called to the chair and William K. Nimick acted as Secretary. On motion of George B. Roberts, John Scott was elected President of the Board, to serve for the ensuing year. William K. Nimick was chosen Secretary.

On motion of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, the President was requested to have published in pamphlet form a digest of Acts of Assembly relating to the company, and on motion of the same gentleman, a resolution was passed providing for the printing of rules and regulations for the government of the Board.

An adjournment was then had, subject to the call of the President.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following is a list of deeds placed on record yesterday, in the County Recorder's office:

Robert McCain to James L. McCain, November 8, 1873; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, Franklin street, 42x128½ feet $1,500

Jno. Labberbie to Henry Freeman, August 20, 1873; 2 acres and 77 perches in Versailles township $3,500

John Dunbar et al. to Thomas Palmer, March 19, 1869; lot 60x100 feet, Wilkins township $300

Albert Moore to Jno. C. Conn, April 20, 1874; lot Beaver street, new Sewickley, 64x200 feet $5,000

A. B. Berger et al. to James McLain, January 1, 1870; lot Caldwell street, city, 68 feet 10½ ins x 90 feet $10,000

C. H. Love to Thomas C. Dorkins, April 22, 1874; lot in South Fayette township $1,000

Improvement Trust Company to Fred. Souder, October 1, 1873; lot Montrose street, corner Montrose, Indiana township, Clifford $1,185

Jacob Lauer to David Lloyd October 7, 1873; lot Miller street, 17th ward, city, 25x68 feet $1,000

Jane S. Dallas to Jno. Doris November 1st 1872; lot on Fourth street city, 18x119 feet 3 inches $4,000

Alex. Foster to Jno. McCleary, February 28th 1874; 30 acres and 100 perches in Elizabeth township $2,000

Thos. Nuttridge to Michael McCunniskey April 23d 1874, one acre and thirty-four perches in South Fayette township $850

Jackson Kerr to Mrs Ellen Carson April 4th 1874; Logan street, 20th ward city; 16 feet 8 inches by 63 57-100 feet $3,425

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Man on Troy Hill Shoots Himself.

A man named E. Thomas, who was employed at the Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Troy Hill, as a sort of an overseer for the boys, yesterday afternoon attempted suicide. It seems that Thomas was engaged, about three o'clock in the afternoon, in superintending a number of the boys while they were engaged at work. He left the boys at their work, and going to his room, entered it and locked the door from the inside. He then drew a small single-barreled pistol and fired the ball into the left side of his chin. The shot did not have the desired effect, and he reloaded the weapon and sent a second ball into his head above his left ear. The reports of the shots were heard by several persons in the building, who hastened to the room, and breaking open the door, discovered Thomas stretched upon the floor, and weltering in his blood. Dr. Berlin, Jr., was subsequently taken to the St. Francis hospital. His wounds are considered fatal. No reason can be assigned for the rash act.

THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW

Aid for the Sufferers in Louisiana—Public Meeting Called by the Mayor.

Mayor Blackmore yesterday issued the following call for a public meeting which explains itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, April 24, 1874. }

In view of the fact that the citizens of Pittsburgh have been called upon by the Mayor of New Orleans to contribute aid for the relief of people of Louisiana now suffering in consequence of an unexampled overflow of the Mississippi river and its lower branches, by which, it is said, more than ten thousand square miles of territory have been submerged, rendering thousands of families ruined in their fortunes and threatened with starvation, I have thought it proper, and do hereby request, that a meeting of our citizens be held in the reception room of the Mayor's office in the City Hall, at two o'clock P. M., to make such arrangements for receiving and forwarding contributions as may be deemed necessary.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

About Wooden Buildings.

The Wooden Building Committee held a meeting last evening, and granted privilege to erect frame structures in the following cases petitioned for: Citizen Passenger Railway Company, addition to car stable on Penn avenue street; John Connor, frame addition to house on Bingham street, South Side; B. Welsh, addition to frame house on Forty-second street; Bernard Conway, frame addition to house on Forty-seventh street; John Nolan, frame addition to house on Bates alley. Wm. H. Roselle & Co., paint brick and paint shed on Penn avenue, near Twenty-seventh street.

An Elopement from Irwin Station.

A memorandum to the following effect, addressed to the Chief of Police was left at the Mayor's office yesterday. The bearer is in search of a young woman who left Irwin Station Jennings. The latter left Irwin station on Tuesday night by 12 o'clock train and was followed next morning on the Pittsburgh express by the woman, Mrs. Allen. Jennings is about five feet six inches high of stout build, dark mustache with full face. The woman is heavy of neat appearance, small hand and of English origin. It is thought the pair have gone west. Mrs. Allen had considerable money.

The word was received too late for the detectives to learn anything of the parties.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Ladies' Aid Society, of the Fourth Avenue Baptist church, distributed $500 to the relief of the poor during the winter.

COL. SNODGRASS, City Controller, will please accept our thanks for a copy of his office for a handsomely bound copy of his annual report for 1874.

THE Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* thinks that "Pittsburgh, now, would be a fine place for the cremation from. People there go up in smoke."

REV. WM. PITT TURNER, the newly appointed pastor of the Third U. P. church, of this city, commences his labors under auspicious circumstances. He has the reputation of being a talented young divine.

THE man arrested by officer Quirk, of Allegheny, on Thursday evening, for selling jewelry on the streets, was released on giving bail, and a hearing before Mayor Neillie yesterday afternoon, when he was fined five dollars and costs and discharged.

REV. DR. I. N. BAIRD, who has been quite ill since Conference, and expected, as was announced, to occupy his pulpit (South Common M. E. church, Allegheny City) last Sunday, will commence his ministrations in that church tomorrow morning.

REV. DR. A. J. ENDSLEY, the new and popular Presiding Elder of East Pittsburgh district, holds "Quarterly Meeting" at Fifth avenue M. E. church, Rev. John Grant pastor, tomorrow. This is the "first sound" of visitation time—Conference.

THE Arch street M. E. church, Allegheny, which has been refitted in a tasty manner, will be opened for services to-morrow morning. The services will be conducted by the Rev. J. W. Miller, pastor, who will be assisted by other ministers.

ONE or Robinson's circus men appeared at the police office in Allegheny, yesterday, to obtain information as to how he could secure the arrest of a discharged employee for stealing a pocket-book. This was for the modest sum of $8,000, and on a Chicago bank, and he simply desired to deposit it to his own credit, which was done. A half hour afterward he drew his check against it for $3,600, which was cashed. Three days after the same gentleman of business address appeared at the National Marine Bank with his letter of introduction, purporting to be from Ogden, Sheldon & Co., of Chicago, stating that it was written on advice from J. M. Crane, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather bank of New York. The gentleman of fine business address now bore the name of J. R. Wood, was this time looking for an investment in real estate, and still ready to buy property to the amount named for not taking interest in politics. She held that religion and politics could go together; that religion could be taken anywhere. Liquor men never fail to vote and why not ministers and all good men. She would say to the motto: If a man is honest, watch him and keep him so; we want a good and honest man in office, watch him and keep him a good and honest man. Mrs. Stewart would have Legislators act for God's glory and not men for rot their and others as well as for the liquor interest. The work of the ladies here has only just begun, and there is much to do. It is God's cause and he has called his handmaidens to the work. She would say to her sisters that in this work they are getting nearer heaven than they have ever been.

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THE CASE STATED.

The Missing Bank Swindler.

Our readers will remember that last Saturday, those two capable police officers, Scott and Cupples, arrested two men against whom there were strong suspicions that they were bank swindlers. One of the prisoners was held for a hearing, but, very mysteriously, the other was allowed to depart, although the arresting officers desired and were willing to take the responsibility of holding him. Fortunately, the officers in searching him, discovered a baggage check, which, as the owner said the valise or carpet-bag it represented was on its way West, they concluded to keep. The baggage being telegraphed for, was soon returned and in the hands of the officers. Upon an investigation of the contents of the valise, there were discovered a number of quill and steel pens, blank checks, drafts, &c., and a memorandum book containing the names of banks and the names of their cashiers in various cities! Here was strong evidence of the business of the discharged man. Meantime, however, a hearing is had in the case of the other man, and it clearly appeared that he and others were engaged in swindling banks.

It was at once seen at the Mayor's office that a great blunder, or something worse, had been committed in letting off a rascal who is preying upon the banking institutions and business people of the country. No explanation of the act can be obtained, however, and, as far as inquiry goes, nobody was to blame. It is not the duty of the Mayor to order an official investigation and compel an explanation?

Excursion Over the Valley Road.

As noticed elsewhere, a number of prominent officials of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad attended the meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Among the number were Col. T. A. Scott, G. B. Roberts, Messrs. J. McC. Creighton, Huston, Green and others. A special excursion train was made up at the Union Depot, and the gentlemen named, together with the Board of Directors and the President elect, John Scott, of the Valley Road, left about one o'clock, for a tour of inspection along the line to Oil City. To-day the excursion will be continued over the Bennett's Branch, and will return to the city to-morrow.

Trying the "Individual Liability."

Mr. William B. Henry yesterday instituted a suit, in the District Court, against Alexander Pitcairn, Charles H. Armstrong and others, partners under the style of the Nation Trust Company, to recover the sum of $15,000 with interest, being the amount which the plaintiff had on deposit in that bank at the time of its closing. A summons was issued, returnable to the June term.

Burial of Mayor Callow's Remains.

The late Mayor Callow's mother and sister arrived at Allegheny City on Thursday evening. The family have a plot in Pleasant Hill cemetery, and yesterday afternoon had the remains of the Mayor taken from the receiving vault and interred in the Allegheny Cemetery. There was no procession at the burial but a few intimate friends and relatives of the family.

For all the magazines, pictorial, story and other papers, go to No. 45 Fifth avenue, where Gildenfenny & Hess will serve you with the the latest and best. The family have a magnificent stock of albums, pocketbooks, notions, stationery, etc., which they sell at twenty per cent. off current retail prices. They get all the new books worth getting as soon as published; and if you desire a rare publication, will order it from the East. We have to thank them for a selection of choice literature for sunday reading.

TESTIMONIAL.

Keystone Steam Pump.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1872.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.:

I have been using the Keystone Steam Pump for a number of years, and it has given me perfect satisfaction; especially the new Improved Pump, I can recommend for its goodness, to every one.

PHILIP WEISENBERGER, 8
Keystone Oil Works.

Fine Arts.

Mr. S. Boyd, of the firm of Boyd & Co., successors to Boyd & Murray, No. 58 Fifth avenue, has just returned from the East, after having purchased a large assortment of pictures and paintings from the most popular artists. Mr. Boyd visited all the principal cities, and spared no str